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THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Programme of Proceedings in Canada.

PREPARATIONS AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Opening of the Crystal Palace Fair and Inauguration of the Victoria Bridge.

Arches, Illuminations, Balls and Fetes—Enthusiasm Among the People—The Hotels Crowded—Newspapers and Generalities.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The city is full of strangers; the hotels are sending their guests to private houses for rooms, and hundreds cannot be accommodated. Board is advanced to $4 per diem.

Sir F. WILLIAMS and Staff, Lord LYONS and Secretary, and Admiral MILNE and Suite, are at the Government House, which has been suddenly transformed into a magnificent first-class hotel.

The following official programme has not yet been published. I send it in full, as it is of great import:

On the 17th, the fleet will anchor above Traverse; on the 18th, it will arrive at Quebec, at Cul de Sac Wharf.

The Prince will land at Market Dock and receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation. On Sunday he will be the guest of Sir EDMUND HEAD.

On the 20th he visitis Chaudiere Falls.

On the 21st he will hold a grand *levée* at the Parliament House, and attend the Citizens' Ball in the evening.

On the 22d he visits Lorette and the Falls of Montmorenci.

On the 23d he starts for Montreal by steamer, accompanied by two men-of-war and the Legislative Assemblies.

On the 24th he will arrive at Montreal, and be received at Market Wharf, where the addresses of the municipalities will be presented to him. A large fleet of steamers will meet him some 30 miles below the city, and escort him up to the wharf.

On the 25th he will open the Crystal Palace Fair, and inaugurate the Victoria Bridge.

On the 27th will be the grand levee and citizens' ball.

On the 28th he will visit the Rapids, and go on a grand canoe expedition to Lachine.

On the 29th he will review the Volunteer corps, and take a trip to Beloid.

On the 30th there will be Indian games and a grand musical festival in the Crystal Palace.

On the 31st he will go to Ottawa in a special train.

Sept. 1, he will lay the foundation stone of the new Parliament buildings at the new Capital, and a grand dinner will be given to 1,600 workmen on the green in front of the new hall.

On the 3d he will go from Ottawa through various minor towns to Kingston. Going from Chats Portage he will be accompanied by a fleet of 100 canoes, filled with Indians. He will go through the Thousand Islands by steamer.

On the 4th he will visit at Kingston.

On the 5th he will witness a grand Regatta.

On the 6th he will journey to Toronto *via* Belleville and Lake of the Mountain; thence by railroad. At Toronto he will receive an address and have a reception opposite the Parliament Buildings. The Prince will stop at the Parliament House.

On the 8th he opens the University Park, gives a reception at Osgood Hall, and inspects the Volunteer Corps.

On the 10th he goes on an excursion to Lake Simcoe.

On the 11th he goes from Toronto to Sarnia, and thence to London.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th, he will journey towards Niagara Falls *via* Paris, Brantford and Fort Erie.

The 15th and 16th will be spent at the Falls, at which place there is some talk of giving him a ball, but it is not likely to take place.

On the 17th an exhibition and entertainment will be given to the agricultural population: the new water-works will be inaugurated, the city schools visited, and an exhibition of Indians witnessed by the Royal party.

The exact course to be pursued after leaving Niagara has not yet been decided upon, though he will probably go from Buffalo to Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, and by the Baltimore and Ohio road to Washington. Returning, he will tarry at Philadelphia one night, and thence go directly to New-York, from which point he will take his departure for England, the fleet having gone round to New-York to meet him.

A grand dinner is being given this evening to Sir F. WILLIAMS and staff at the Parliament Buildings.

No account can exaggerate the interest and intense excitement manifested here by all classes of people on account of the visit of the Prince, and the arrangement made for his comfort and enjoyment ought to satisfy the most capricious of Princes, or the most *blasé* of humanity. HOWARD.

PREPARATIONS IN MONTREAL.

The Ball-Room and Crystal Palace—Arches, Illuminations, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL HOUSE,
MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

Don't imagine, kind reader, that your eye has fallen upon a letter which will give you minute and detailed particulars of this glorious old city—don't say to yourself "What nonsense for a man to write about those things which have been described time and time again"—but patiently sit thee down, draw gently in your long nine or short six, as the case may be, and bear with me while briefly I sketch an account of the preparations which are being made in view and honor of

THE PRINCE'S VISIT

to Montreal. This young gentleman, who, like the juvenile carpentier, is "just nineteen years old," is creating a tremendous excitement in this New World The columns of the TIMES teem daily with glowing accounts, from faithful correspondents, of the Prince of his appearance, of his dress, and of his performances. His coming has been announced in these parts, and great are the rejoicings, wonderful the emotions, extensive the preparations, and indubitable the loyalty, made manifest thereby. The fortunat scion of a noble house, whose advent is so eagerly anticipated, will find a quantity of work laid out for him here which might well astonish, if not weary, a more aged or less supple personage. He is to inaugurate the Crystal Palace and the Victoria Bridge; he is to dance at the Citizens' Grand Ball, and at a host of minor balls and saltatory entertainments; he is to hear long and patriotic addresses from any number of loyal and loving subjects, and will of course be expected to speak a number of courtly and gracious pieces in response. But we are told that a kind Providence tempers the wind prior to its breathing upon the fleeceless back of the shorn lamb—and doubtless His Royal Highness will find in his noble and truly wise adviser, the Duke of Newcastle, a special Providence, who will see to it that not a hair of his head is injured, or one of his faculties impaired by over-exertion. The citizens of Montreal deserve great credit for the generous and unselfish manner in which they have responded to the call upon their time and their resources. In order that the "gentle Prince" may be entertained in a truly magnificent and fitting style at the ball which he has graciously consented to honor with his presence, the good people of this ancient burgh have dove deep into their pockets, and have subscribed liberally for the erection of a spacious and commodious

BALL-ROOM,

which for size, for convenience and appropriateness, is not surpassed or equaled in the country. The kind and thoughtful courtesies of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, of the Montreal *Herald*, have enabled me to visit this and many other generally inaccessible places, a brief description of which would not be amiss at this time, but which I shall be compelled to pass by for the present, reserving only the features which are more immediately connected with the subject matter before us.

The building containing the ball-room is a circular pavilion of about 825 feet in circumference, the periphery of which has at equal distances a number of battlemented towers. As one approaches it from the street the resemblance to the famous Castle Garden, at the Battery, is very observable. At present it is in a rough state, the workmen being still at their craft, but even now its appearance is very imposing and exceedingly beautiful. The roof is surmounted by a huge cupola, and above all, high up from the end of a staff floats the flag of Great Britain, the standard under which the illustrious mother of the coming Young Man has for so many years secured the peace and prosperity of our cousin across the seas. The outer walls are painted with light pink, and the roof a dark-brown; from the numerous urrets fly as many flags and banners, and the whole scene is one of grace and beauty. An artificial grove of pine trees and a lake near by add much to the general appropriateness of the decorations and appointments, the whole reflecting great credit on the designers and executors of the plan.

INSIDE THE BUILDING

is presented a view of marvellous simplicity and beauty. A huge, vast room, 215 feet in diameter and containing 32,000 feet of superficial space, presents itself as the ball-room proper. In the centre is a platform, 20 feet in diameter, on which the band will be seated, and which is supported and surrounded by eight pillars, each of which will be brilliantly illuminated. Around the vast apartment stretches an immense gallery, capable of holding comfortably about 2,000 people, supposing two-thirds of them to be ladies with hoops, and a greater number, should the proportion of women be smaller. The front of the gallery is paneled. The ground color is pink and the traceries are chiefly gold and green. Medallion heads of Kings, Princes, Queens and Princesses are generously interspersed; and we must be allowed to say, that if Great Britain had really been governed by such comical looking scallywags as are there represented, she would not, could not occupy the position which she now does. Such funny looking chaps are not often seen, such very aquiline noses, such peculiarly pointed beards, such very huge mustaches, such extraordinarily developed foreheads, and such singularly shaped heads, we venture to assert, never were attached to any legitimate member of any royal family. Nevertheless, they are painted on the front of the gallery, and add much to the general beauty of the hall.

There are several smaller apartments designed for various purposes around the grand hall, where the accommodations for supper, and the entire arrangement for the comfort and enjoyment not only of H. R. H., but of all the common fry, are worthy of the occasion and do honor to the city and its people. When this vast building inside and outside is brilliantly illuminated; when the gaily-painted windows transmit to the bewildered gazer their treasures of antique devices; when the beautiful pond-lilies glitter with their illuminated petals; when the huge dome, rising majestically high in air, flashes like a noon-day sun its brilliancy through the artificial forest; when the hall is thronged with civic lasses and cockney blade; when "the Boy," the future King, makes his appearance, followed by his courtly suite, and the welcoming shouts of thousands carry proud thoughts from head to heart, who will be able to say that this ball-room and its decorations, this occasion and its surroundings, this country and its future sovereign, are not worthy of all praise, all honor and all attention, not only from the Canadian people and Press, but from the journals of the Metropolis itself?

We will not particularize the arrangements for the table, for hats, for wines and refreshments, but will say that if the plan is followed up as it is now laid out, the ball will be one of the most superb affairs on record, and will long live in the memory of all who may be so fortunate as to be present.

I have also had the pleasure of examining the Crystal Palace, or rather the

EXHIBITION BUILDING

of the Society for the Advancement of Arts and Agriculture, which will be opened and inaugurated by His Royal Highness on Saturday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. The building is of iron and glass, very light, but exceedingly substantial and serviceable. Its dimensions are 184 feet by 80 feet; the transepts are 60 feet and the height of the roof is 80 feet. At one side in the centre stands a raised platform from which the Prince will deliver the inaugural address; back of this is his private room, which is handsomely papered and well furnished. The interior arrangements of the Palace is not dissimilar from that of our old Crystal Palace in New-York, though its size is of course far inferior.

The fair will commence immediately after the inauguration, and will continue some days. All the products of the Canadas, whether agriculutral, mechanical or what not, will be on exhibition, for the intelligent scrutiny of the Prince and his attendants; after which the people will be allowed to see the same articles and pass their humble judgments in the same manner.

The hotels are anticipating

A JOLLY CROWD

during the week of the royal visit. The proprietors are in receipt of hundreds of applications for rooms, and there is no doubt that there will be a jam and a crush. Mr. COLEMAN, of the Montreal House, has hired an immense warehouse and fitted it up with berths, *a la* California steamers, (steerage,) tier after tier, row after row. He has six hundred bunks prepared with mattresses, bed-clothes and pillows, although the visit here will be but six days. Mr. COLEMAN has had a kitchen built, furnaces put in, water-closets erected, and complete hotel arrangements made as if for a century, the whole to be under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. COLEMAN, formerly of the Astor House, and at a charge to each sleeper of $4 per diem. All the hotels charge $4, on the ground that everybody has kept away from Montreal until now, and that as it has been a bad season for hotels they must follow the golden rule of "making hay while the sun shines," or rather coining money while the Queen's son dances.

Montreal newspapers are noted for the quiet dignity with which they announce intelligence and comment upon the probable results thereof. This visit, however, seems to have stirred up a breeze in the

NEWSPAPER CAMP,

and a great change has already been effected therein. This is particularly noticeable in the Montreal *Herald*, which astonishes its readers with elaborate and well-executed wood-cuts of Prince ALBERT, of Queen VICTORIA, of "the Boy," and others of less note. To-morrow it is to issue a grand pictorial; it has already given views of the principal buildings of the city and of the points of interest around about this Jerusalem of the Canadas, but it is now about assuming a position amongst the sensation papers which will doubtless make its old-fashioned and steadfast subscribers open wide their eyes with astonishment and shake their heads with fear, lest WILSON has gone beside himself; but it's the only way—"who leads, wins."

The City has erected

SIX LARGE ARCHES,

the Harbor Commissioners have put up one, and four or five others have been built by private hands. Some of them are very beautiful in appearance, tasty in design, and fine in effect. There is one erected on the wharf on which the Prince will land. The procession will pass under the arch, which will be brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated for the occasion. Beyond this it will pass through various streets, all illuminated, and flashing out "Welcome" from thousands of jets under the several arches, on to the residence which has been prepared for the Prince. It belongs to Hon. JOHN ROSE, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and commands one of the finest views which the city affords. The Victoria Bridge, the Rapids, and the fortified island are in full view of the house, as is also the greater part of the city. The house has been thoroughly painted, put in order, and furnished for the occupancy of the Prince, and after his departure will be turned over to its former resident.

The greatest activity is observable amongst all classes of people, in trade and manufactures. The streets are being repaired; wharves are receiving attentions needed years ago: buildings are being painted; court-houses, churches, hospitals and private mansions are being decorated and altered; and the whole city is being swept and garnished, so that when its Lord cometh it will be found clean, dressed, and in its right mind, body and estate. The managers of the Bank of Montreal, and of the Bank of British North America, deserve especial mention for the trouble and pains they are taking with their massive and conspicuous edifices. Gas-pipes are wound around the huge stone pillars, and when the fluid is turned on and burning, they will present an appearance at once novel, brilliant, and imposing. The Roman Catholic Archbishop has made extensive arrangements for the illumination of his palace, and intends to show his people that he joins heart and soul in any and all honors that may be paid the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty. An immense fountain has been erected in Victoria (formerly Haymarket) square, which is capable of throwing a stream 150 feet high. Among the many beautiful and showy jets may be mentioned particularly that called the Prince of Wales' Feather, which represents the cap and feathers as worn by the Prince, and is very capitally done.

But I must go on. I stop here but for a few hours, taking the evening boat for Quebec, from which place I shall send full accounts of the reception of the Prince and his subsequent pilgrimages, doings and sayings. Fever-heat would be a mild term to apply to the state of Canadian blood just now. Young men and maidens vie with each other in wearing novelties bearing the motto of H. R. H., and every shopkeeper, innkeeper or artisan has something on, in or about his establishment which would seem to indicate his extravagant fondness for, or his near connection with the Prince of Wales, his *Ich Dien*, or his feathers. HOWARD.

FROM ST. JOHN TO GASPE.

The Prince Leaves New-Brunswick, passes through Nova Scotia and Embarks at Pictou for Prince Edward's Island—Reception at Truro and Pictou, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PICTOU, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

The *Styx*, leaving St. John, N. B., on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitudes who were posted at every point whence they could obtain a view, arrived at Hantsport the next morning early. The Prince was fortunate as to weather, for the Bay of Fundy and the Basin of Minas were perfectly, almost preternaturally calm. The water was so still that it seemed completely solid, and its unruffled surface reflected every little star, almost without a twinkle. A short drive brought his Royal Highness to Windsor, where breakfast awaited him, and, after that, two very different conveyances to travel by. The first of these was the railway car, the second, the primitive post-chaise. Breakfast over, the Prince and suite having stood for their photographs, (what a nuisance these cameras are becoming!) went on board a special train for Truro. His car was beautifully adorned, outside, with flowers, and inside, on an elegant little table, were some specimens of the fruit of the country, and a beautiful bouquet. The run to Truro, 78 miles, was made in two hours seventeen minutes—very fast time for Nova Scotia,—and during the trip we had a pleasant little excitement. A spark blew under the door of the car in which the members of the Legislature and the Press were sitting, and, settling in a crack in the floor, set the car on fire. Confusion reigned for a short time, and the Superintendent had to fetch from the Prince's car the flagon of water it contained. This was fortunately sufficient to quench the burning boards, and thus what might have been made into a flaming paragraph was prevented. The reception of the Prince at Truro was very pleasing. A salute was fired as the train approached in rather a novel manner—fog signals being placed at regular intervals upon the rails. At the station and along the road to the hotel, where lunch was prepared, were triumphal arches of elegant construction and design, and all the houses were charmingly decorated. Truro is a pretty country town, the centre of a rich farming district, and the yeomanry of the vicinity, with their wives and daughters, had flocked into it. The court-house is in front of the well-kept village green, and on the steps of this the Prince received the address of the county corporation, and gave them a brief but sufficient and pleasing reply. This done, he repaired to lunch, and, as it was known that he likes music at his meals, the ladies of the place and the girls of the schools assembled in a perfect semicircle around the windows and sang the national anthem in perfect tune and time.

But why do I tell of this and other features of the "reception?" The second is like the first—the third resembles the second. Everywhere we have the same enthusiastic crowds, everywhere the same carefully made arches and other decorations, everywhere the same loyal addresses and courteous dignified replies. If, however, there is a palm for order and good taste to be given to any place, I should cast my oyster shell for Truro.

The next stage in the Prince's journey, from Truro to Pictou, must have been to him a novel and perhaps interesting experience. At Truro a deputation from Pictou waited upon His Grace of Newcastle to invite the party to party to dinner, but the Duke was forced unwillingly to decline, as he feared the responsibility of taking the Prince on board the *Hero* after nightfall. This fear made the party drive "like mad" over the road, which ran for half the distance through the primitive forest, and for the rest through a fertile, well-tilled country, abounding in wheat, barley, oats and grass fields, thus exhibiting in immediate and striking contrast the features of this continent as the white man found it and as the white man is making it. Nor was the journey without incident. At every hamlet a crowd would be collected and several arches would be erected. At the county boundaries the magistrates would be assembled. Ten miles out from Pictou a line of carriages of all kinds, two miles long, met the cavalcade, and from that to the town he was followed by Nova Scotian musicians, playing the Highland bagpipes till one thought their lungs would burst. At Pictou, a procession of the various Masonic, temperance and national societies met him, and an address was presented. The Prince then drove through the town, admiring it in its holiday aspect, and then left in a boat for the *Flying Fish*, which had coaled here, and was to take him on board the *Hero*, which, with the *Ariadne*, lay outside the harbor. As he left, he expressed his gratification with the reception he had received in Nova Scotia, and Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, who was present, said: "Your Royal Highness, in a week or less we have shown you four counties of the Province. Stay a month and we'll be glad to show you the other fourteen."

The Prince at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A FEW LINES ABOUT THE COLONY—FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE SQUADRON.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island,
Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

More thundering salutes, more triumphal arches' more flags and decorations, lévees, balls and shouting crowds of people. Here, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the least, and almost the most inaccessible of the British North American Colonies, the features of previous receptions have been, or are being repeated. The Prince of Wales crossed the Straits of Northumberland last night, and his squadron lay off the entrance to this port for several hours, while first the *Valorous* and then the *Cossack* steamed in. In the harbor were not only a multitude of small trading vessels, but also the French frigate *Pomone*, the flag ship of Admiral GOBINOT. So that what with bunting, and what with saluting, there was a great display as the *Ariadne* and *Hero* steamed slowly in at about 10 in the morning. They came in well, and without any accident at all. The *Nile*, however, is said to have been less fortunate, for the pilot allowed her to touch the ground twice, and she then gave up the attempt to enter. The *Flying Fish* has not made her appearance either, as she is waiting at Pictou for mails. This is nevertheless the "biggest day" (so the aborigines call it) that has ever been in Charlottetown, and I must confess that I think it a "big" day myself. For it is not usual to see five fine men-of-war in a Colonial harbor, even were it a common thing to have Princes of Wales visiting the dependencies of their future Kingdom.

Prince Edward Island is one of the most singular of the colonies. It has no hills of any size; no rocks of any kind, and its soil, probably altogether alluvial, is of a bright, red tint, like what they call "guid seed land" in the Scottish Lowlands. This mould, which feels almost like chocolate, so soft is it, is very fertile, and produces the coarse grains in abundance. Fishing, and perhaps lumbering, are, however, the chief employment of the 70,000 people who inhabit the Province. It is not yet settled whom the land belongs to—another singular thing about the place—for it was granted by the Crown to a party of British officers, long ago, on certain conditions, and whether the heirs of these individuals still have a right of property, is the test question at all political elections. The climate is very humid in the Summer time, as might be expected from the situation of the place. In Winter it is intensely cold, the Straits of Northumberland, 30 miles wide and more, being sometimes frozen over. At this time, and in this neighborhood, the features of the landscape are more similar to those of English scenery than in any part of America I have visited—the same winding roads, the same well-cut hawthorn hedges, and well-tilled fields, giving beauty to the whole. The system of Government here is now somewhat similar to that of the United States, at least in one thing, viz: that the members of the Executive are not members of the Representative bodies. This change from the British system of responsible Government has been made about six mouths. At present it works well.

But it is not of Prince Edward Island or its people, so much as of its princely visitor that I must write. Returning to this subject, let me say that the Lieut. Governor, Mr. GEORGE DUNDAS, received His Royal Highness at the landing stage, where were assembled the members of the Legislature, of the Bar and of the Press. A company of the 62nd Regiment and several of the local militia, dressed in the same serviceable and soldier-like grey uniform as the Nova Scotia volunteers, were drawn up upon the wharf, which was kept clear of the mob with admirable obstinacy. It must not be imagined, however, that the people were kept at a distance from the Prince. Space enough was left clear to organize the procession, but it had not gone a hundred yards before the Prince, the Duke, the Lords, the General, and all the rest of the party, found themselves between serried rows of the inhabitants of the Island, who received them with the greatest enthusiasm.

After the Prince and suite had entered Government House, this enthusiasm began to run to seed. Or perhaps it was because the day was watery that the people felt a strong inclination to brandy. Whatever may be the reason, the fact is that they took to drinking, and the result was that they got tipsy. On every street there was some noisy group. At every corner there was some fight or other row, and what with hard knocks and hard drinking there will surely be many a headache to-morrow morning.

The mottoes here displayed on the arches and elsewhere are rather novel. The people seem to delight in dropping His Royal Highness' first name, ALBERT, and calling him Prince EDWARD. And verily the name is more English, more glorious, so that it will be worth the Prince's while to consider whether he will not take it when he mounts his future throne. This expression, by the way, is not exactly correct. A man put up an inscription here, "Welcome to this part of thy future Kingdom," and the Governor made quite a disturbance about it, calling it treason, even to insinuate thus gently that the Queen is mortal like commoner clods of clay. The neatest mottoes are, however, in the ball-room, which is otherwise, too, prettily decorated. One of these is:

> "Thy grandsire's name distinguishes this Isle,
> We love thy mother's sway and court her smile."

Again, another transparency reads:

> "Heaven's favor, Prince, attend on thee,
> A people's love—a glorious destiny."

The ball-room is in the Province building, a fine edifice, of which the plan is precisely similar to that at Halifax. The ball will probably be the chief feature of the proceedings here, for the ladies of this Island, like those of the other "lower Colonies," are strikingly handsome, and the Prince would not be the descendant of his ancestors if he did not appreciate beauty.

The squadron will leave this on the 11th, early in the morning, for Gaspé. The representative of the London *Times* will take passage in the *Flying Fish*—of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the *Ariadne*. It is not likely that other newspaper correspondents will be on board Her Majesty's vessels, although several have applied. Their error lay in not bringing the requisite letters of introduction. To those who did, the authorities have been most kind and courteous, and indeed the representatives of the American Press have been excellently and hospitably treated throughout their travels in the Provinces, after the Prince. At Halifax the members of the Government invited us to their houses. At St. John the citizens offered us a *recherché* dinner, subscribed $1,000 to carry out the arrangements well, and brought down a torchlight procession to give the affair *éclat*. At Fredericton we were the recipients of the hospitality of the best families. And we were sent free by all the conveyances on the routes by which His Royal Highness traveled. Such treatment deserves and demands a public tribute of thanks.

After the embarkation, the people of Pictou and a few of their guests sat down to the dinner they had asked the Prince to partake of. The American Consul, Major NORTON, Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Hon. Mr. TOBIN and others made speeches, from which it could be gathered how pleased all were with the incidents of the Prince's visit.

PREPARATIONS IN QUEBEC.

Decorations, Festivities, Banquets, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

On the 1st of this month I left New-York taking passage in the *Chesapeake*, one of H. B. CROMWELL & Co.'s line of propellers, Capt. CROWELL, bound for Portland, and after a thirty six hours' sail was landed safely, on the morning of the 3d, at my point of destination. From thence I took the Grand Trunk Railroad for Montreal, passing Paris, the birthplace of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Mecca of some of our enthusiastic Republican brethren, and the White Mountains, the resort of the tourist, and, reached Montreal about 10 o'clock at night. As many of your readers are no doubt anxious to hear all they can respecting the preparations which are making for the reception of the Prince of Wales, I shall endeavor to give you a few items in that line.

At Montreal the civic authorities are sparing no pains or expense to beautify and adorn their city in every way possible, by the cleansing, repairing and polishing process—a thing that was very much needed—at least, so the citizens say.

There are to be eight arches put up in the principal streets through which the procession is to march, to be appropriately decorated at a cost of some $3,000. The public buildings, such as Banks, Post-office, Custom-house, Government Buildings are to be illuminated with gas. The new Crystal Palace is being rapidly completed. A large and spacious ball-room is being constructed, capable of holding 10,000 persons—the interior decoration costing nearly $5,000. The Nelson Monument, so long an object of reproach upon Montreal, is being rebuilt and put in complete and perfect order.

The Prince is to occupy the private residence of Hon. JOHN ROSE, Commissioner of Public Works, which is furnished with magnificent carpets and furniture of the handsomest description. The citizens are raising money by subscription, amounting to some thousands, to pay for extra entertainments which are not put down in the regular programme.

Mr. PENN, of St. Lawrence Hall, the principal hotel in this place, is expending a large sum of money in making additions to this house, and putting in the carpets and furniture for the rooms intended for the occupancy of the Prince's suite.

The citizens of the place seem to be vieing with each other in respect to the appearance of their houses, grounds and appurtenances, and when all is done that is proposed, Montreal will assume a far handsomer appearance than could have been expected for the brief space in which the work was to have been done.

Passing thence to Quebec, there appears to be full as much activity and zeal in the all-important event of the day for the Provinces of the Canadas

I came to Quebec on the 7th, and went on board the steamer *Magnet* on her excursion trip down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay. After almost as many adventures, scenes and episodes as were experienced by the unfortunates of the *Great Eastern*,—being out more than forty-eight hours beyond the time usually allowed for this trip, we arrived safely at Quebec this morning.

On my arrival I set about procuring such information respecting the preparations making here for the Prince's arrival, the result of which I give, hoping it may interest and amuse the numerous readers of your valuable paper.

Apropos to this latter remark, before I give the proposed items, the TIMES is considered throughout the Canadas, as far as I have gone, the best and ablest of the political and secular journals of the City, and is esteemed very highly among the most influential classes of the citizens of the Provinces, and stands highest on the list. I mention this as a fact, and not by way of encomium or flattery.

To proceed, the first place in this city which drew my attention was the Parliament House, in which the Prince and his suite are to be entertained by the Provincial Government during his stay here. It will be remembered that the present Parliament House is not the magnificent stone structure which formerly occupied the site of the present building. The latter is built of brick, and was only erected for temporary occupation, until the completion of the new Capitol buildings at Ottawa, and will be evacuated at the end of three years, at which time Quebec ceases to be the seat of Government.

The Legislative Assembly have authorized the expenditure of £100,000, or $400,000, to defray the entertainment of the Prince of Wales during his sojourn among the colonists, of which about one-eighth has been laid out in the fitting up and furnishing the Parliament House. The whole of the two floors, ground and second floor—28 apartments on the former and 30 on the latter—is arranged into reception-rooms on the one side of the hall from the north to the south wing of the building, and the sleeping-rooms on the other side. One large room, fronting the main entrance, is to be the breakfast-room, where is to be seen a large and splendid oak sideboard for the table furniture. On the second story, the front and back rooms in the main building—one of which has been occupied as a chapel, and the other as the Legislative Hall of the Upper House—is now turned into a splendid dining-room, and a magnificent reception-room for the Prince.

In the former are to be seen the paintings of the Governors-General, the Speakers of the House, and in the other the Judges and Associates. A new and handsome painting of JAQUES CARTIER has just been finished, and will grace these walls by the time the Prince arrives.

New and splendid furniture, carpets and plate have been put into these apartments, the like of which has not been seen in these parts since Quebec became a city. Here are all the arrangements necessary to put in operation a first-class hotel, having conveniences for cooking, baths, and the performance of every species of work connected therewith. The carpets, reception, dining and bed-room furniture are of the most magnificent description, and are truly worthy the man and the occasion. Over the dining-room door are to be seen the three white plumes in the Prince of WALES band, with the motto "*Ich Dien*" around it. Whether this motto is intended for the one taken by the celebrated Black Prince from the body of the Bohemian Prince at the battle of Cressey and spelled as above, which means "I serve," or the one used by the King of England who conquered Wales, and giving his son as the Prince who was to be their ruler, on his presentation said, in the Welsh language, "*Eych dejn*"—"this is the man"—I cannot say, but the motto is extensively used as I have first put it.

I am told that the Prince will remain in Quebec for two days only, and that during that time a ball is to be given in honor of his visit. These apartments, which I have but imperfectly described, are to be used by the members of the Legislative Assembly after the departure of the Prince, when they intend to enjoy their "*otium cum dig.*" with all the honors.

Passing from the Parliament House, I went to the City Hall, where I was shown some beautiful transparencies, nearly completed, which are to decorate the outside of this building. The subjects are: 1. WOLFE. 2. MONTCALM. 3. Queen VICTORIA dressed in robes of State. 4. Prince of Wales. 5. England and France protecting the world. 6. Commerce and Industry. And 7. A country scene representing a farmer plowing, sowing, reaping, &c.

Several new fountains have been constructed by the city; arches and decorations of various descriptions will grace the Court-House, Government Buildings, and the principal stores along which the procession is to pass.

All the public grounds are undergoing thorough renovation—the Episcopal Church, where it is expected the Prince will attend Divine Service on the 19th inst., is being put in complete and perfect order, the Citadel Grounds and Barracks are receiving the benefit of the general cleansing and beautifying process now occupying the time and attention of the citizens of Quebec.

One of the City Council, Mr. WILLIAM KIRWIN, has the charge of the Equerry Department for the Prince and his suite while in the Provinces, and well has he discharged the duty imposed upon him, for he has spared no pains to procure such beautiful and well-broken animals as, no doubt, will please and gratify the Prince. For the hack, a splendid sorrel mare, called the *Lady Franklin*, has been brought from Kentucky, and two other beautiful creatures, *Glencoe* and *Nanny Whitton*, are intended for his saddle horses. I was informed by Mr. KIRWIN that he had purchased 26 horses, at an average of $400 each, expresly for this occasion. As in most everything else, these Canadians are indebted to the States for whatever is necessary to adorn and beautify, whether useful or ornamental, especially in the horse line.

These horses are to accompany the Prince throughout his whole route as far as Niagara Falls, and for this purpose Mr. KIRWIN has chartered the steamer *Advance* for that especial purpose. A race is advertised to come off at Lorette in honor of the Prince which in respect to its arrangements, entrances, purses, and all its surroundings, will not be inferior to such as are to be seen on the principal race courses in our country and England.

There are many other little matters which I might have noticed but I leave these to be described by the more observant reporter who has this matter especially in his hands.

There are a great number of strangers now sojourning in this city, among whom I observe several of our New-Yorkers. Some of them I understand will probably remain to see the Prince on his expected arrival, which is to be on Friday next.

I shall go up to Three Rivers on Monday next, visit the Shewanegan Falls on the St. Maurice, and return to this place on Thursday in time to see the Prince on his arrival.

Before I close I wish to express my thanks to Messrs. HOGAN & PENN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal; Capt. THOMAS HOWARD, of the steamer *Magnet*; Mr. H. O'NEILL, of the Clarendon, Quebec; Hon. T. TRUDSALL, Commissioner of Public Works, Quebec; Alderman KIRWIN, Quebec; Messrs. LECOUR & BAILLARGE, of Quebec; and Hon. W. SHANLEY, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, for favors which I received at their hands in connection with my present visit.

I shall write again soon. S.

Visit of the Prince to New-York.

Yesterday Mr. THOMPSON, private secretary of the Mayor, left for Quebec, with letters of introduction to Lord LYONS, the British Ambassador, and the Duke of Newcastle, his purpose being to ascertain the views of his Royal Highness with reference to his visit to and reception in the City of New-York. Mr. THOMPSON is also authorized to express the views of the Mayor in this regard, which, however, are not yet to be made public.

MEAN BUT CHARACTERISTIC.—Under this heading, the Chicago *Press and Tribune* says: "The Douglasites at Marshall, Mich., attempted to perpetrate an intensely mean trick on the arrival of the Southern excursionists at that place on Monday afternoon. They printed a large number of handbills, purporting to come from the Republicans, invoking the spirit of JOHN BROWN, and filled with the grossest insults to the Southern party. It was the intention to circulate these bills in the train when it arrived; but fortunately it was discovered in time to put an extinguisher upon the base plot. A leading Republican happened to get one of the bills, and at once rallied his fellow-citizens, and the dépôt was effectually guarded by a nearly a hundred men. Had any of the Squatterites made their appearance, with the handbills, they would have fared badly. Mean and contemptible as the attempted trick was, it is only in keeping with the tactics which the Douglasites have adopted all over the country."

SUMMER RESORTS.

LIFE AT THE LEADING WATERING-PLACES.

General Aspect of Society at Newport—The Celebrities There—A Meeting at Saratoga—Letters from Cattskill and the Country.

From Our Correspondents.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

Several of the staple amusements of Newport have lost their attraction, in no small degree, this season. Fishing expeditions, for example, are much less in vogue—partly because "luck" is more uncertain than formerly, and partly on account of the lack of Southern sportsmen, who once frequented this "Isle of Peace." The former fact is attributed to the great use of seines by the professional fishermen, whereby the stock is materially lessened. Parties have again and again gone forth on these calm Summer mornings, amply provided with bait, hooks, lines and creature comforts, and returned, after several hours, with only three or four little black fish, a diminutive bass, and a flounder, or an empty basket and bottle. The wagons that used to stand before the hotels, with the once tempting inscription, "For the fishing-ground direct," are now rarely seen; and not unfrequently as much is paid for a large fresh bass, to be served up at a dinner party here, as it would cost in your market.

Another favorite entertainment, which formerly attracted crowds, was an afternoon ride to Fort Adams. By private subscription a band has, indeed, been secured to perform there once a week; but the spirit of the once gay scene has departed, with the conspicuous presence and genial hospitality of Col. MAGRUDER and his brother officers, who used to prance about the grassy esplanade with fair equestrians. The absence of a garrison makes the diversion of driving around the inclosure quite a monotonous affair now. One old soldier only guards the entrance; the music of the Germanians, however agreeable within doors, is but a tame substitute for military strains in the open air, and so it happens that "Fort afternoons" are no longer *à la mode*; the avenue and beach, or a drive to BATEMAN'S, or out on the West Road, are preferred. There is, too, a lack of spirit about the "hops;" it has been difficult until this week, to make up more than two or three sets, and private *soirées* and dinners are this Summer our favorite social entertainments. It may be questioned whether the latter are more enjoyed anywhere than here.

Many of the villa and cottage dining-rooms overlook a beautiful lawn with glimpses of the sea—whence cool breezes steal in to refresh the company; there is a rare opportunity for those endowed with the requisite discrimination, to choose guests fitted to associate with mutual pleasant profit; and, when the party is select and homogenous, the host congenial and judicious, and the viands wisely distributed, as tasteful and charming a result is achieved as can be imagined. The true beverage for these Summer repasts, when the intellectual seasoning is zestful, are the better kinds of French and German wines; claret, especially, has a fine relish in this climate, and the choice vintages are nowhere better appreciated. Although there are a few diners-out here of the old school, who affect the solids and Madeira, a greater refinement marks the usual hospitalities; there is a delicacy and a moderation—a pleasantness and a wit, a harmony and a grace sometimes realized on such occasions here—owing to the rare combination of the natural and social elements, which suggest a decided advance in civilization, as regards its great modern test—the dinner. What are technically called clam bakes—but are literally rural feasts, as elaborate as metropolitan—are another mode of entertainment much practiced; they enable one to regale a larger and more promiscuous company than can well be accommodated in private houses, and involve the appetizing and digestive overture and finale of a ride or sail. Tea-drinkings are likewise resorted to by more moderate amphytryons; and the ladies sometimes hold receptions, which are among the most convenient of social arrangements.

As to the living, human elements of these various expedients to bring people together, and enable them to enjoy each other's companionship, they are, at this particular time, as heterogenous, as individual and as choice as can be found anywhere out of a great capital in midwinter. From the comparative leisure which prevails, the absence of the usual occupations and interests, the joint phenomena have a singular relief; and we appreciate character and classes as we never do amid the changeful bustle and absorbing duties of city life. Fashionable folly is more absurd from its contrast with the serenity and freshness of nature; eccentricity is more amusing, because we can observe so easily the "comedy of life;" costume, manners and personal traits are realized, herefrom, as they never can be in the eager strife of habitual American existence. People have time and space to note what's going on, how things look, and what their fellow-creatures amount to. There is more social criticism here in an afternoon than one hears in New-York or Washington in a month; plenty of time to meditate and compare—ample opportunity to gaze and estimate. If, for instance, we take the outermost limit of the circle—the most notorious and public characters—such as the candidate for the Presidency, who has been sojourning here—his presence has started the discussion, as a question of expediency and propriety, of an aspirant for the highest office in the Republic seeking a social focus like a watering place, after "stumping" the adjacent country. A politician who looms impressively at Washington, looks common-place at Newport. The prestige of distinction suffers by the familiar contact; while there is ample occasion to display the "good fellow," there is little to give scope to character and dignity. Few can bear the ordeal of that familiar scrutiny which the crowds of Summer loiterers indulge. Urbanity and fellowship, conjugal charms and hospitable lionizing, are not exactly the agencies whereby statesmen win permanent and positive success; they are applicable to a lower range of ambition—to a less elevated goal; and the precedent of their adoption, at the North, we apprehend will not prove auspicious, however it may suit the atmosphere of the West. Here we have, at least, a traditional self-respect and personal reserve and dignity associated with the high office of President of the United States—somewhat of which it is essential should invest even the prospective recipient of such popular suffrages; the social traits and tests are not wholly, with us, subordinate to the political and electioneering in *propria persona*—is as incompatible with our estimate of and associations with the aspirant for, as with the possessor of the chief post in the Government. We have never heard so much in praise of BELL and EVERETT as since DOUGLAS came to Newport—not on political, but social grounds.

From a Presidential candidate to the diplomatic corps, is a natural transition. Newport has long been the favorite resort of these gentlemen. Many are the regrets expressed that the refined and cultivated SIBBURN, who represented Sweden among us two or three years ago,—the sensible and companiable SOLOYNS, late Belgian Chargé, who married here, and is now at Constantinople—the kindly GIABOW, from the same Court, who is detained at Washington, and many other diplomatic favorites, no longer enliven this sojourn. That they are missed, indicates how comparatively few educated men of leisure are found in our American society. Diplomacy has, indeed, dwindled in importance with the advancement of civilization; nations, like individuals, get along with far less mystery and ceremony than of old. But this does not alter the fact that the diplomatic career is favorable to social graces and, therefore, as a general rule, the foreign representatives are a most agreeable and intelligent class. We are not without charming specimens thereof. First there is the new French Minister, a native of this country—having been born in Baltimore, where his father was French Consul. He owes his position to his talents and character, and has reached it under the present *régime* so prolific of self-made functionaries. Brief as has been the period of his sojourn, Mons. Mercier is an established social favorite, a bright and pleasant gentleman, well calculated to promote kindly relations between France and America. Baron Stoekel, Prussian Minister, is an *habitué* of Newport, where he is highly regarded, and his American lady has hosts of friends. Baron Limboire, the Dutch Minister, also has passed several Summers here, with his accomplished wife, the daughter of Gen. Cass. The Secretaries and *attachés* of these gentlemen and occasional visits from other members of the diplomatic corps, make this social phase as varied as it is attractive.

Of our own citizens honorably identified with political life, there are many well-known gentlemen—such as Hamilton Fish, of New-York, W. H. Stiles, of Georgia, Hon. William Wright, of New-Jersey, Latrobe, of Baltimore, and numerous members of Congress. There is, however, little political excitement, and, considering we are on the eve of a Presidential election, little political discussion, and that rather speculative than partisan—indicating a great lack of enthusiasm. Since the adjournment of the Scientific Association, and the departure of the Yacht Squadron, concerts have become the order of the day, or rather evening, several famous opera-singers being here; the favorite Patti, by an anticipatory subscription, having secured a profitable *soirée*. These musical entertainments are diversified by a dance. There was a pleasant evening party on Tuesday evening, and W. N. Mercer, of New-Orleans, gave on that day a famous clam-bake on the shore four miles hence. There is a grand "hop" at the Ocean House to-night, and several prominent New-Yorkers are on the Committee of Arrangements.

By the present aspect of the subscription in aid of Garibaldi, a "nice little sum" will be raised here. On the paper at the Redmond Library are the names of W. S. Wetmore and August Belmont, who each contribute $100; Edward King, $75; and Messrs. Calvert, Norton, and T. A. Lawrence, $50 each. A lady of your City has sent a like sum. There are fifteen $5 subscriptions, and four of $20, besides many of $10. More anon. SPRAY.

Female Celebrities at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

Newport is at present in the height of its glory. The "season" will reach its culminating point about the 15th, but for at least a month after that time, beauty, wealth and fashion will link the days into rosy series of gaiety and enjoyment.

The weather is delightful—the cool, delicious breezes that sweep from the Atlantic round Narragansett Bay, swell the lungs with ethereal life, and send the "red elixir" bounding through every vein. The thousand flower gardens that make this the "Eden of America," are in all the regal splendors of August,—while a plunge into the dashing ocean thrills every nerve with life and rapture. Great politicians, beautiful belles, able editors, eminent *savans*, girls with golden hair, *litterateurs* of two swords, princely planters from the South and merchant princes from the North—may all be daily seen in fantastic costume on the sea beach, and out in the rolling wave—jumping and shouting with a wild glee that would actually make one fancy that they had never known the cares of politics or trade—that beauty when unadorned was really adorned the most, and that the Union was invincible. Long lines of men and women—or rather girls and boys, for all are young again—clasp hands and venture far out into the ocean to meet the amorous and antagonistic surf, and as it dashes and breaks over them, they bound into the air in vain effort to rise above it. The cares of life are forgotten, the wranglings of the shop and the street are replaced by unconfined joy, and the very soul seems rejuvenated and regenerated by the baptism of the life-giving element. And then, as they drive homeward after disporting themselves amid the billows, the lightsome laughter of happy girls and boys, with faces beaming with health and freedom, breaks forth from hearts too wildly joyous to be restrained.

During the past week or two there has been the most extraordinary influx here that I have ever known, of distinguished men and women. Distinguished, I mean, not merely in the circles of wealth, fashion and beauty—for of these every summer brings such a superabundance that distinction is out of the question—but in the infinitely higher and more glorious spheres of science and of art. Not to speak of the American Association, just adjourned, which brought to this gay and ancient watering-place nearly all the illustrious men in every science of which the country can boast—not to mention prospective-President Douglas and the rich and poor politicians of his train—nor Strakosch, Brignioli and the melodious sons of Italy—not including Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Tuckerman and Mr. Calvert, who are permanent residents, nor Mr. Palfrey or President Felton, who are temporary visitants—not to speak, in fact, of any of the *bearded* sex, (that is a legitimate sexual distinction in these days—is it not?) who here do congregate—there has been at Newport the past week an uncommon influx of *women* not less distinguished in science and art than the *savans* of the other sex. When I write the names of Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Harriett Hosmer, the sculptor, Miss Mitchell, the astronomer, and Mrs. Howe, the brilliant authoress of *Passion Flowers*, I think I have named a series of gentlewomen of whom America and the world may well be proud. For, whatever the most inveterate fogy may think of the abstract problem of "woman's rights," or "woman's sphere," there is no one who does not feel that such names as these are a higher glory to his race than all the gay ladies for whose bright eyes the knights of old ever broke the lance. These gentlewomen fortify our faith in the intellectual possibilities of the sex; they prophesy the incoming into our literature and art, of the rich and fertile feminine element which shall yet round it into symmetrical perfection, and render it—not as it is now, the fractional and disjointed expression of certain faculties and genders—but the high embodiment of every human thought and human impulsion—the expression of the Divinity which dwells within us, and which is confined to neither sect nor sex.

But on a subject so attractive, I must not allow myself to wander. Permit me only to say that I am proud that each one of these women has been so generously recognized and honored by their common country and in their own life time. Miss Mitchell sits high in the hierarchy of science—her name is imprinted in the heavens, on a star, and the honors she has received from learned societies abroad are such as have seldom, if ever, been conferred upon woman. Her fresh, free, healthful face foretokens great possibilities of labor and of honor yet to be achieved; and she—as indeed all the other ladies named—is a living evidence that science and literature do not necessarily pale the cheek and attenuate the face of their devotees.

Charlotte Cushman, also, left the stage with a fame as pure and great as has ever been accorded to priestess ministering in the Temple of Thalia. She is universally recognized as being as unapproachably great in the *rôle* of *Lady Macbeth* or *Meg Merrilies* as Rachel was in the entirely different creations of *Phèdre* or *Camille*. The French woman—pure classicist as she was—perhaps had more of the divine fury of the possessed Pythoness than our American artist—but she was as utterly incapable of rendering the grand Romance creations of Shakspeare or Scott as the French language is of expressing their idiomatic English dialogue. Her magnificent head gives an impress of intellectual power of which (independent of sex) no other American head furnishes the counterpart—except perhaps that of Daniel Webster. The compact and massive brain, the self-possession and mobility of feature, the absolute grace, the grand and distinctive personality of her whole presence, as clearly indicate her career as every line and expression of Mrs. Howe's sad, romantic, earnest, enthusiastic, sympathetic, sentimental, dream-like face denotes her mission to be the interpreter and poet of the heart—of the depths of the heart, its infinite longings for the Absolute and the Divine—and symbolizes the fine discernment and appreciation of the Beautiful and the Good which, in its highest manifestations, seems native and special to the poetic soul of woman. Certainly no singer on this Atlantic shore has done so much to translate the cold and arid facts of life into harmonious melody. But one cannot be trusted—(it would seem extravagance)—to write of a poet who has so often unsealed the fountains of tears—who has so often dried up the tears and converted them into living springs of joy.

Few women (girls rather) have been so honored as Miss Hosmer. She had just gone to Rome to commence work on the statue of Benton, for which she has an official commission, when intelligence of her father's illness recalled her to this country. She is now sojourning here at the Bellevue House, (where also is Miss Cushman, and from which Miss Mitchell has just departed.) Her *petite* and elegant figure, free, naïve manner, and disregard of the conventionalities of fashion (as in her pretty jaunty vest, *en homme*,) show the influence of her early training and her later Western life. She has the true artistic eye and air, and the "barbaric Missouri" has honored itself by giving this artist girl such a just and generous recognition.

The hotels here are nearly all full at present—some of them overflowing. Large numbers are here from the South, and New-York is well represented. A far greater proportion than usual live "cottagely" this year, as thus they can enjoy all the advantages of home and avoid the necessary inconveniences of hotel life. Both modes have their advantages; temporary visitors of course prefer the hostelry.

The display of equipages, liveries, horses, etc., that may be witnessed in a forenoon passing down "Bath Road" on their way to the sea-shore, far surpasses in imposing grandeur and elegance anything of the kind to be seen in any other part of America. It is infinitely superior to the afternoon display in the Grand Drive of the Central Park. For though there are no vehicles of the prodigious size and "loud" hues of Mr. Singer's ostentatious "institution," yet the good taste and the display of what is really genuine and sumptuous is far greater. J. S.

SARATOGA.

Serious Matters at a Fashionable Watering-place—Observance of the Sabbath at Saratoga.

Saratoga, Monday, Aug. 13, 1860.

The changed aspect of this gay and brilliant watering-place on Sunday arrests the attention of every visitor. No railway trains arrive or depart. The business of the place is entirely suspended. The churches are thronged. The splendid equipages which crowd Broadway, near the large Hotels, on other days, are mostly unseen and unused on the Sabbath. A subdued air steals over the groups that gather in the long verandahs. Fashion and folly seem awed into reverence. Everybody may be quiet and undisturbed here on Sunday; and almost everybody is glad of it. May it always be so! Perhaps I have been the more impressed with a Saratoga Sabbath, because of the pleasing contrast with the noise and bustle and dissipation and gambling at Continental watering-places on that day. On humane and sanitary grounds, as well as moral and religious, it is certain that the American idea of the uses of Sunday is wisest and safest.

The Presbyterian and Methodist pulpits yesterday were occupied by Rev. Drs. Millburn, Hewitt, Durbin and Kennedy. A daily prayer-meeting is largely attended by visitors from all parts of the country, and the services are more profitable and freer from cant than is common. At the close of the meeting on Saturday, a brief statement was made in behalf of the Cereghini family in Piedmont—one of that persecuted household being present—and a collection of $100 was made on the spot, to aid in the completion of a chapel, school house and parsonage at Favale, Italy.

Last evening an unusually large and impressive public meeting was held in the spacious Presbyterian church, to consider the Sabbath question. Ex-President Fillmore presided, supported by Gov. Morgan, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Senators Beekman, of New-York, and Alexander, of New-Jersey, and other well-known citizens. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford. Mr. Cook, of your "Sabbath Committee," contrasted the characteristics of the American and Continental Sabbaths, illustrating their influence severally on individual and national life and morals; and exposed the invasions to which our institutions are subjected by the incoming of lawless, Sabbath-less immigration. The methods and results of the reforms inaugurated by the Sabbath Committee were succinctly stated; and the issues now before the public distinctly defined. The speaker paid a just compliment to the New-York Press for its vigorous support of the Committee's measures, and a neat tribute to our chief magistrate for his action in the matter of the Sunday Theatre Law—the enforcement of which Mr. C. regarded as settling the question of subjection or resistance to American laws on the part of our foreign population.

In the course of his address, Mr. C. stated some instructive facts gathered from the railroad offices at Springfield, on Monday last, after a Sunday of absolute quiet at the Massasoit House. It seems that between forty and fifty trains arrive and depart daily, with an aggregate passenger traffic on the roads centering at Springfield of more than 3,500. But on Sunday not a wheel moves. The more than 2,000 employes of the three roads are all with their families, and enjoy the rest to which they have a right. They come to their weekly work with cool heads and strong arms; "accidents" are of rare occurrence, and dividends are certain and satisfactory. The only interruption of this quiet is in the arrival and departure of the mail train between Boston and New-York at 10 o'clock P. M. To this a single passenger car is attached, and the average number of passengers on Sunday is 33⅓—one per cent. of the average weekday travel! But to transport these 33 passengers the labor of some 35 conductors, engineers, firemen, station-masters, etc., is required on Sunday—to say nothing of the annoyance of tens of thousands of residents in the cities and villages traversed by the screeching locomotive. Besides illustrating the paucity of travelers from necessity—if all thus conveyed would urge that plea—this state of facts would go to show that Sunday trains are profitless to the railway companies, and that they incommode a vastly greater number than they benefit.

W. E. Dodge, Esq., followed in a brief and pertinent speech, in which he alluded to his connection with various railways for more than twenty years, and as the result of all his observation and experience he expressed his conviction that Sunday business on our thoroughfares was a loss to the Companies, a wrong to the employes, and a cause of demoralization to the communities along the routes. He believed it was in the power of Sabbath-keeping stockholders to restrain the Sunday traffic on all our roads, and that duty and interest alike required that it should be exerted.

Gov. Buckingham made an admirable address, bearing on the value of the Sabbath as the great conservator of public morals, and as indispensable to civil and social order. With great modesty he alluded to his uniform endeavor to drive from his mind all worldly plans on the Sabbath, and bore emphatic personal testimony to the benefits of such a habit. Had I a thousand sons to send forth into the world, said he, the climax of my parting counsel, as I kissed their foreheads, would be to each, "My noble boy, remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

President Fillmore made a brief concluding address, expressing his sense of the honor of having been invited to preside on such an occasion, saying that he had aimed to secure the benefits of the day of rest through a long career of more than usual mental exertion; and giving his full assent to the claims of all who desired to make it a day of worship to the protection of the civil authorities. While he deemed it needful to legislate cautiously on all matters connected with public morals, and to avoid coercive measures affecting religion, the right of every citizen to a day of rest and worship could not be questioned, and laws securing that right should be enforced. He was happy to know that the gentlemen of the Sabbath Committee had avoided the mistakes connected with many attempts at moral reform; and their object had his entire approbation.

The audience was largely composed of prominent and influential men in political, commercial and religious circles, in all parts of the land; and the facts and views presented on the occasion are likely to be echoed in many a distant community. Freed from all ultraism of sentiment and extravagance in action, this noble reform gives promise of permanent and wide-spread good to our country. Such meetings as the one I have briefly sketched, calm and peaceful as the day they would honor, contribute not a little to that healthful growing conviction in the public mind, that our American Sabbath can, must, shall be preserved and perpetuated.

I have occupied so much space with Sunday matters, that general gossip must await another occasion. The hotels are all crowded. The company embraces much of the wealth, fashion, worth and worthlessness of our principal cities. Politicians are scheming. So are some mothers. Flirtations are not lacking—as of yore. But the proportion of sensible, quiet people who have come hither to rest from care and toil is larger than usual, and Saratoga was never more full, enjoyable, or prosperous than now.

L. N. K.

LETTER FROM A MONSTER!

A Masculine, and of Course, Brutal Assault upon the Race of Angels without Wings.

The Country, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

"Will you have another tumbler?
Shall we pass the lemons?"

We are certainly having a very lively time up here—whether it can be called a gay one is a matter of taste. Some people like one kind of excitement; others like another. For our own part we like the other, provided it isn't the kind we are having here. And yet the present condition of affairs is unavoidable under the present circumstances. As sure as that two and two make four, or that combustibles take fire when fire is applied to them, so sure must we go through the course of things that we are going through up here. Pack twenty individuals in one house, and then leave them to their own resources. Give them the best food, and spring beds; yet there will be a row in that house. Twenty individuals, with each one his peculiar ideas of matters and things—twenty individuals, heretofore strangers, and consequently ignorant each of the others' peculiarities—twenty individuals, each standing up for his own rights! Why, we are almost inclined to believe that the late meteor was nothing more, after all, than a country boarding-house that had exploded under high pressure.

Such a thing might happen, *provided* the boarders were all women. Fortunately, in the majority of these country institutions, there are always two or more men, who act as a sort of fly-wheel, and thus prevent serious results. But why should women prove such disturbing agents? Simply because they have no reason. You ask a woman for her reasons, and she always says, "Because." You may press her still further, but she can never get beyond the "because." Because what? "Why, because." The fact is, she has no reasoning powers whatever, and you might as well attempt to reason with a mosquito as a woman. She stings you and then flies away. She is governed entirely by her instincts and the only way to manage her is to let her have her own way—in other words not to manage her at all. We do not mean by this to decry the merits of women. On the contrary, let us "give the devil his due," and so we acknowledge that women are wise, pretty, soft little creatures, with a good taste for dress, fine perceptions of ornaments; in short, that they are luxuries that every man who can afford it might as well possess. But you mustn't reason with them, any more than you would with your pet cat, and here the analogy becomes very strong, for what after all is pussy but a soft, lazy, luxurious animal that does nothing but take care of her person and purr when you pet her, but of whom you must beware when she once gets her back up.

Now, say, we have ten of these luxurious animals in a house, with all their several little whims and caprices that must be gratified. Allow that each of these has what is called "a husband"—a being of the male gender who goes to town and works all day that he may dress this pet of his. He hardly gets into the house after his hard day's work before his pet comes purring up to him—"Deary! Mrs. so and so *said* so and so, and Mrs. so and so *did* so and so, and there was *such* a so and so you can't think, and I think Mrs. so and so *ought* to be so and so'd—*there*, that's what *I* think." If the husband attempts to reason with her, she begins to cry and says he doesn't love her. If he try to soothe her, she looks somewhat softened, but goes about looking like a woman bearing a load of affliction with the utmost patience and resignation. But if he simply says with a firm and decided manner, "I'll see to it," she is proud of him and goes about triumphant—*her* husband is not to be trifled with—and yet her husband, a man of experience does not "see to it," and in fact don't think anything more about it. The pet is satisfied, for she has what she wants—sympathy and union of feeling.

Here then are ten separate squabbles every night to be adjusted in some way or other, and ten couples off by themselves in corners. Now, out of these ten husbands, there are perhaps two or three who act the judicious part, and neither say nor think anything more about it; but the other seven, already harassed by their business affairs, are now egged on and exasperated to such a pitch that a universal row ensues, beginning with high words, and ending in cool non-recognition of one another. Each couple goes off to talk of their grievances, and "The Happy Family" in one cage is complete.

What is the remedy for such a state of affairs? The most apparent one is that the husband should come to the country only once a week; but it is a fallacious one, for at the very suggestion all the women are up in arms, and besides, the root of the evil not being removed, and the women having no protectors other than themselves, a general clawing would be the result. No, we must look a little deeper. A woman is a being of fine nervous temperament and high imaginative powers—both of them dangerous possessions, if not legitimately occupied. In the city or at large watering-places, they find their occupations naturally, and without any effort, but in a quiet country place they are entirely astray, and go poking about for something to get hold of.

That billy-goat in the field opposite our window is an apt illustration. His mistress tied him about a week ago to a tree in the middle of a smooth grassy lawn. He had plenty of rope and plenty of grass, but he spent his whole time in complaining and groaning over his unhappy fate. The only respite we had from his lamentations was his feeding-time. What could be the matter with Billy? Nothing under the sun but the want of a rock. He had no place to exercise his climbing propensities, and so, of course, was miserable whenever he felt like climbing. A day or two since a step ladder was accidentally left within range of his rope. Billy immediately stopped crying and began climbing. His rope hindered him from getting up more than three or four steps, and then he nearly broke his neck; but his lamentations were at an end, for at any rate he could climb.

And so let the women take a lesson from Billy. Let them give their restless faculties their legitimate occupation, and if no other course presents itself let them adopt the following regimen: Instead of sitting in the house all day let them take a long, brisk walk in the cool of the morning, and ditto in the cool of the evening. This will tone down their nervous system in a measure; and then instead of looking at nothing but hem-stitch and crotchet needles, let them give some attention to the beauties of nature, or read poetry, or do anything in short that will exercise their imaginative faculties. At any rate, until they do something to exercise these irritating agents we must expect groans and lamentations, and we beseech them to free us from the latter. Old Dr. Johnson said that "genius was nothing but natural powers accidentally directed," and a row is nothing after all but the result of natural powers misdirected. Oh, dear! "me wife is me wife, but me pipe is me comfort." G. N.

THE CATSKILLS.

Scenery and Attractions of the Catskills.

Laurel House, Catskill Mountains,
Tuesday, Aug. 14.

I desire to draw the attention of those who love beautiful scenery to the neighborhood of the "Laurel House." The hotel is situated immediately above the Kaiterskill Falls, which for picturesque beauty and even grandeur, not surpassed by any other in the United States, has been immortalized by the pen of Bryant and the pencil of Cole.

At the short distance of one and a half miles are the North and South Mountains, from whence the most extensive views in this country can be obtained. But in my opinion the greatest attraction of this romantic spot are the rides through the "Cloves." Here a stream of water winds its way from the summit of a mountain, at one time smooth and gentle as some rivulet of the valley, and then, by a succession of gigantic leaps and cascades, it thunders along down the "Clove," until it is lost to the vision in the verdant deeps below. On one side precipitous rocks, rising to a height of several hundred feet, and on the other gradually sloping hills, covered on their sides and crowned on their summits by verdure fresh as that of June, either fill the mind with impressions of grandeur or delight the eye with images of beauty.

Another great recommendation of this place is the absence of fashionable company. Those who resort to this place come to enjoy the mountain air, free and untrammeled by the ceremonies and etiquette of city life. I left Catskill on Saturday afternoon, and after a most delightful ride, stopping now and then to enjoy the beautiful views that constantly greet the eye, through the Katterskill Clove, ascended the mountain to this house, which has been this season enlarged and improved, and which I can cheerfully recommend as a most delightful resort for the Summer. Some of the present company have visited this place for four successive Summers, and one young gentleman has enkindled my imagination by an exhibition of stereoscopic views of the most romantic waterfalls, all within a range of two miles.

Visitors are recommended especially to ride through the Stoney Clove, where there is a constant succession of romantic spots and waterfalls, which are considered the most beautiful in this portion of the Catskills. The stream here abounds in trout, which afford great sport to the disciples of Isaak Walton. A young friend whom I met at this house told me that a party caught a large number of these beautiful fish, and packed them *in ice which they took out from the stones in the neighborhood of the brook*. This Clove extends for a distance of eight or ten miles.

Since writing the lines above, a rain, which commenced here this morning, has continued all day its incessant flow, until now at the close of the day the water has filled the bed of the mountain stream, and it is now pouring over the precipice—more than 300 feet—a volume of water that, in its voice of thunder, gives all the grandeur, if not the magnificence, of Niagara. J.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT NEWBURGH.

Dedication of a Wigwam—Speeches of Hon. Z. Chandler of Michigan and Others.

From Our Own Reporter.

Newburgh, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Pursuant to notice the Republican Wigwam was dedicated this evening. At 8 o'clock the Newburgh Wide Awakes, numbering 98 torches, proceeded to the ferry wharf, where they received the Fishkill and Matteawan delegations, numbering 100 torches, amid a grand display of rockets and other fire-works. After making a tour through the principal streets, at several points of which enthusiastic demonstrations were made, the procession wended its way to the Wigwam, corner of Western-avenue and Colden-street, according to the published programme.

The building is about 150 feet in length, by 50 feet width, which was already filled with an expectant crowd, previous to the arrival of the procession.

Upon motion the following officers were appointed, and took seats upon the platform.

President—Hon. S. W. Fullerton, member of Assembly from this District.

Vice-Presidents—Robert L. Case, John H. Corwin, Jefferson Roe, Newburgh; Silas Corwin, Ezra P. Thompson, New-Windsor.

Secretaries—Geo. S. Little, Montgomery; Wm. L. Findley, Geo. C. Spencer, Newburgh.

Hon. S. W. Fullerton, President of the Club, remarked that he felt highly sensible of the honor conferred in appointing him to preside at the first Republican meeting held in Newburgh for the canvass of 1860; and that although the choice might have fallen upon some one more venerable in appearance, it could not have done so upon one more deeply interested in the Republican cause than himself.

The speakers announced for the meeting were Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, who was present; Hon. Daniel Ullman and Jo. Hoxie. The last two were prevented from being present—the first from an engagement to speak at Glens' Falls to-night, an engagement made unknown to the Republican Committee of New-York City; and Mr. Hoxie from a severe cold contracted last week by speaking in the open air during a rain storm, in which speech the said Hoxie stated that he preferred speaking in the rain from heaven to living under the reign of Democracy. However, Mr. Fullerton stated that he would introduce a gentleman not present in body, but who was in spirit, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, (pointing to his portrait over the speaker's stand.) After offering an eloquent tribute to the honesty and ability of the Republican candidate, Mr. Fullerton introduced

Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, who stated that he felt highly honored in addressing the people of Orange County:—Newburgh (he said) was new ground to him, never having set foot upon her soil, until this evening. Orange County had the honor of presenting a candidate for the consideration of the nominating Convention at Chicago;—every one present must know to whom he referred, viz: Hon. W. H. Seward, [applause] and that while his name was not more dear to Orange County than it was to the State of Michigan, still the wisdom of the Convention decided upon another—Hon. Abraham Lincoln, whose portrait adorns the hall in which this meeting is held and to whom Michigan will yield her cordial support, in common with Orange County. He stated that it was the habit out West for Republican speakers to go armed with "the documents," lest some doubting Democrat give us the lie; so we go prepared to prove what we assert. This evening he would speak of only two parties,—passing the third as the "great sold out"—with which two he proposed to open the discussion, viz: the Republican party and the Democratic party as a whole. That the Republican party was formed of necessity, upon the occasion of the repeal of that great pacific measure, the Missouri Compromise, which was stricken down by that arch-traitor, Stephen A. Douglas. He then entered into an eloquent exposition of the principles of the Republicans, that it was a party in favor of *every* measure of progress, &c., &c. That the other party in contradistinction is the, so called, great Democratic party, with its principles emblazoned upon its banners, viz.: *a nigger*. The speaker had not to deal with the "wings" of the party, but he had to do with it as a whole. There was still a "rump" left, and there was but very little difference between the two wings—they both had the "nigger" in some shape. He had read the Democratic Platform, and gave a history of its formation. He wanted an equal share of the Judges in the United States Supreme Court, and there was every prospect now that honest Abe Lincoln would have the appointing of them. That he believed Congress not only had the *right* to protect free labor in the Territories, but that it was its *duty* to do thus. The Democratic party has been in the habit, like the Jews of olden time, of offering up a quadrennial sacrifice, and of piling the sins of the party upon the retiring Chief Magistrate, and then sending him off into the wilderness. They did so in the case of Frank Pierce, and they are about to do the same with poor old James Buchanan. But in olden times there were certain specifications about that goat; he must be without spot or blemish; must be a lamb of the flock; that it would not do to offer any old spavined stock.

The speaker then entered into a detailed account of the corrupt manner in which the Democratic Party had defrauded the Government, corroborating his statements from official documents; that there was but one way in which this corrupt party could be purified, which was in the same manner this world was to be at the last day, viz., *by destroying it!* There was nothing like it "in heaven above, or in the earth beneath," &c. He could assure the people of New-York that his State, Michigan, would roll up her 20,000 majority for honest old Abe Lincoln, and he expected New-York to give not less than 50,000. After closely interesting the larger assemblage for over one hour, Mr. Chandler retired, thanking the people for their patience, and bidding them "God speed" in their labors for the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

While Mr. Chandler was addressing the meeting within the Wigwam, a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled outside, and was addressed by Mr. Woodward and others.

Hon. Mr. Fullerton then introduced Stewart Lt Woodford, Esq., of New-York City, who stated that were he to act his own pleasure he would remain silent after the eloquent and conclusive arguments offered by the honorable gentleman who had just taken his seat, but that the honest faces before him looking upward, bid him speak, whether he would or not. In regard to the corruption of the Democratic Party, it needed something more powerful than ordinary soap to cleanse it; soft soap nor hard soap would not suffice, but it needed plenty of just such soap as had been this evening furnished by the *Chandler* from Michigan. Mr. Woodford was very happy in his remarks, enforcing them with well-timed anecdotes and witticisms, and closing with an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of his audience, which was received with great applause.

On motion of Dr. Charles Drake, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Chandler & Woodford, for their efforts in the Republican cause this evening, and the meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers for the Republican candidates.

The thanks of the members of the Press present are due the Committee of Arrangements for the convenient accommodations furnished upon the occasion.

The Breckinridge and Lane Party here have in contemplation a demonstration sometime about the last of the present month.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

A Quadrangular Battle!—Deceptive Appearances—Prospects for the Future—Loose Voting in Missouri—Temperance Regulations—Characteristic Anecdote of Gov. Stewart.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 12, 1860.

After one of the most turbulent and bitterly-contested elections which it has ever been my fortune, good or bad, in an experience of thirty years, to participate, the community has relapsed into a quietude, from its contrast almost startling in its intensity. In communicating its coincident results, the telegraph will, of course, have long anticipated me; but upon its *inside* history I may perhaps let in a ray or two of particular sunshine.

Owing to peculiar circumstances the fight in Missouri has been a sort of quadrangular, nay, rather a promiscuous one. Before the Democratic split at Charleston, a State Ticket had been formed in regular convention upon an ultra Southern platform, but after the duplicate Presidential nominations, the public adhesion of the principal or Gubernatorial nominees, C. F. Jackson and T. C. Reynolds, to Mr. Douglas, on the score of the assumed "regularity" of his nomination, induced the Breckinridge leaders in St. Louis—for the purpose of bringing their haughty and fraternal opponents to terms of mutual interest—to propose, and finally put up, the names of two very popular and reliable Breckinridge men, Messrs. Hancock Jackson and M. M. Parsons, for Governor and Lieut.-Governor. This project, though unsuccessful in its primary object, was carried out to the end; but, from its antagonistic attitude to "regular nominations," so faithfully worshipped by the party, and the moral and personal influence of Senator Green, who was then stumping the State for Breckinridge and Lane, but who discountenanced the "irregulars," but few, in any part of the State were induced to vote for them, and hence an apparent "Douglas" victory has been achieved in the election of C. F. Jackson and H. Reynolds, which wherever misunderstood or misrepresented, will lead to very erroneous and mayhap *expensive* impressions. Having, during the canvass, traveled through some thirty of the interior counties of the State, and having no political, or other reason for misstating the facts, I *know* that at least three-fourths, if not four-fifths, of the entire Democracy of the tier of Counties through which I passed, from the extreme north to the extreme south, are now enthusiastic in their preference for Breckinridge and Lane, and will doubtless establish this fact in November; and I shall not be surprised if before that time the Douglas faction, as an organization, abandon the field to their more popular rivals. The Bell and Everett men will make a most gallant fight for the Missouri prize, and, mark my words, if there be no compromise effected in the Democratic ranks, the "Ides of November" will show the bird of victory perched upon the banner of the "Union."

One word more about politics. You of the more jealous and cautious North, who have surrounded the elective franchise with checks and counter-checks innumerable, can have no idea of the "perfect looseness" with which voting is conducted in Missouri, and especially in St. Louis. No previous assessment is necessary, no recognition required, no identification needed. You roll or fold your ticket (the size of half a sheet of foolscap) up, and giving your (a) name, and alleging that you live in the ward, the officers record it, number your ticket, and drop it in the box, and you make way for the next voter. In my own case, from the entire facility with which my vote—that of a year's resident, and wholly unknown to the officers of election—was received, I am quite confident that I could easily have voted in every ward and precinct in the city!

So much for politics. By the way, one of the most salutary regulations, in so politically excitable a community, is that prohibiting, under heavy pecuniary and personal penalties, the sale of liquor upon election day. Apropos of which, an amusing and characteristic incident occurred in connection with our Anti-Father Mathewsian Gov. Stewart, now about to "leave those gay and festive scenes," in and about the Capitol. Happening at Jefferson City on the morning of election day, I observed, about 9 o'clock, "Willful Bob" approach our hotel and proceed directly by a side door to the darkened bar-room. Soon after, a police officer entered and threatened the bar-keeper with the power of the law if he should sell liquor to *any one* on that day. "Sir," said thirsty "Bob," addressing the representative of municipal authority, "I will let you know that I am superior to municipal law, in this matter. It may decree fine and imprisonment, and *I can remit them both*. Go on, bar-keeper!" And the bar-keeper did go on, and Robert the bibulous got his election-day toddy, and went on up to the Capitol to take a glimpse at the voting. A. McM.

REPUBLICANISM IN ST. LOUIS.

Frank P. Blair's Address to the Republicans and Free Democrats of St. Louis.

I am well aware that in the recent contest the support which I received at your hands is simply an evidence of your devotion to the cause of freedom, and would have been rendered as freely and enthusiastically to any other man who had approved his fidelity to that cause, as it has been given to me; yet I cannot allow the occasion, signalized by so great a triumph to our common cause, to pass without tendering to you the homage of my gratitude for selecting me as the representative of your principles and the instrument of achieving a victory for their maintenance and advancement.

The election on the 6th day of August last fixes the *status* of St. Louis as a Republican city—the banner city of Republicanism—no other large city on the continent has ever given 1,500 majority for the Republican cause. It clinches the charge of fraud and corruption made against the Pro-Slavery Democracy in 1858, when the ballot-boxes were stuffed with fraudulent votes and your franchises overthrown at the instigation and by the connivance of the Federal Administration and the corrupt use of the public money. This is demonstrated by the fact that the contest for the long term in Congress under precisely similar circumstances with that of 1858, that is to say, with three candidates in the field, Mr. Todd, candidate of the Union Party, or the Americans, Mr. Barret, of the Democratic Party, and myself of the Republican Party, has resulted in my election by nearly 1,500 majority over Barrett, instead of resulting in a majority of 600 for Barret, as did the fraudulent returns of 1858, when Breckinridge, Barret and myself were the candidates of our respective parties. What has become of that 500 majority? It never appeared here in any preceding election, nor in any that has since taken place. On the contrary, the Republicans resumed their power in the city election of 1859, in the election of Clerks and Judges in August, 1859, and again on the 6th of August last, between the same parties, and, with one exception, the same individual candidates, and upon the very issue of fraud and corruption which I had made against my antagonist in the election of '58, and the verdict of the people has stamped that transaction with the indelible stain of fraud. The election for the short term in Congress which Barret has succeeded in obtaining by a majority of about one hundred votes, so far from relieving him and his party from the charge preferred is cumulative evidence against them. In that contest, instead of being three candidates of the three different parties in the field, as in 1858, the Union or American Party declined making any nomination, and left the race to Barret and myself. This result was accomplished under the lead of Mr. H. W. Williams, and other friends of Barret in the Union Convention, with the *avowed* design of combining the American or Union Party upon Barret, as the only means of securing Barret's election to the short term. Williams, who appeared alternately at the head of the Democratic and Union processions, marshaling both armies, well understood the necessity of combining the forces of the Union and Democratic Parties, in order to accomplish Barret's election to the short term, and hence his successful effort to prevent a nomination by the Union men for that vacancy. Mr. Barret also understood his own necessities, and declined to *run as the candidate of any party, or upon any party platform*, thus admitting, by his acts and declarations, that the party which he pretended had given him 600 majority in 1858, was not able to elect him without help from the Union Party, which supported Mr. Breckinridge in that year. He sought to conciliate that support by proclaiming himself the People's candidate, and his friends promised support to Mr. Todd for the long term, in return for the support of Mr. Todd's friends for the short term. An analysis of the vote proves that he received 2,715 votes from the Union men for the short term, his vote upon the long term being 9,967, and for the short term 12,682. I received 11,453 votes for the long term, and 12,535 for the short, by which it appears that 1,082 Union votes were cast for me; and as Mr. Todd's vote, 4,542, on the long term, for which alone he was a candidate, does not exceed the average vote cast for his ticket, it would seem that Barret's friends did not keep their promise, or comply with the understanding to support Todd for the long term, in return for the large support given to Barret for the short term. His friends, therefore, committed a fraud on the Union men in this election, to cover the fraud committed on me in 1858. The Union men may console themselves with the thought that they deserved to be cheated, for trusting those they knew to be cheats. It appears, also from an examination of the returns, that large numbers of those who supported Mr. Breckinridge in 1858, supported Mr. Barret for both the long and short term in this election, Mr. Todd's vote being about 1,100 less than that cast for Breckinridge in 1858, and this entire defection is shown by the returns to have been cast for Barret in this election. For instance, in the East Precinct of the Fifth Ward, the great stronghold of the Americans, Mr. Breckinridge in 1858 received 1,087 *votes*: in the same election Barret received 693 *votes*. In this election Todd received 711, and Barret 852 for the long term. In the Sixth Ward, another stronghold of the Americans, where, in 1858, Breckinridge received 649, and Barret received 371 votes, the vote now stands: For Todd, 540; Barret, 480. These two Precincts actually giving Barret a majority of 81 votes, where Breckinridge lead Barret 651 in 1858. These facts are mentioned to explain how Barret increased his vote for the long term over that cast for him in 1858. But for the accessions received from this source, the hordes that hung around the Democratic head-quarters, without other homes in the city, and crowded the Law Commissioner's Court, to receive citizenship from a Judge interested to the amount of his fees to grant every application, and whose indecent haste could not brook the delay of swearing them in one at a time, but lavished the lofty title of American citizen to dozens and scores with one wave of his hand—but for these accessions from the Americans, one of whose cardinal principles used to be the purity of the ballot—Mr. Barret's vote on the long term would hardly have reached the 7,000 with which he stuffed the ballot boxes in 1858.

I can hardly bring myself to inflict further mortification upon the American or Union coadjutors and sympathizers of Mr. Barrett, lacerated as their feelings must be by the reflection that they have been entrapped and cheated by men for whom they can feel nothing but contempt; but I have a duty to perform to the public, and must call the attention of these defenders of the purity of the ballot, to a comparison of the returns from the Gravois coal diggings and the city of Carondelet, at the two elections of 1858 and 1860. The whole number of votes polled at Gravois, in 1858, was 185. In 1860, the whole number was 138—a loss of nearly 50 votes in this small precinct, when the vote of almost every other precinct in the district is largely increased. In 1858, the returns gave Barrett 153 votes, Breckinridge 24, and Blair 7; the returns of the recent election give Barrett 68 votes, Blair 55, and Todd 15. The names of nearly one hundred Barret voters have disappeared from the poll book in this small precinct, and it is perfectly well known that every effort was made, by those implicated in the fraud committed there in 1858, to swell this vote in this election to cover up the fraud of that year. In Carondelet in 1858 Mr. Barret received a majority of 127 votes; in the late election my majority is 76 on the short term, and 88 on the long term. Mr. Barret's vote is less than it was in 1859, although the aggregate increase is nearly 150 in the precinct. *The names proven to be fraudulent in 1858 have this year disappeared from the poll book.*

The entire vote of the District is 26,000, and is the largest ever polled. Much of this increase is due to the excitement and bitterness of a contest that has no parallel in the history of our city. But the candid consideration of the Union men, whose platform is the "Union, Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," is invited to the returns of the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Do they believe that the Eighth Ward cast 3,219 legal votes, and the Ninth Ward 2,825? the last nearly double, and the first a third larger than the vote of 1858, when a large number were proven to be fraudulent. Was the bill to give the Governor the appointment of two County Commissioners, and give the preponderance to the National Democrats in that Board, and secure the appointment of the judges of election from that party, intended *to enforce the laws* against illegal voting in this District? I know that many votes were cast for me on a ticket gotten up by certain Democratic candidates, on which my name was placed thus: "For Congress, F. P. Blair, Jr.," without designating for which term. These votes were rejected by the Judges of election in some instances, and counted only for the long term in others, when it was clearly the intention of the voters to give me their suffrages for both terms, because the ticket was headed "Republican ticket," in large letters, followed by the words, "with three exceptions," (the exceptions the Democratic candidates referred to,) the letters so small as to escape observation. This fraudulent ticket was counted for the candidates who committed the frauds and not counted for me, although those who cast the ballot had no other motive, as some of them have since assured me, than to vote for me for both terms. I do not know whether the number of these ballots thus rejected, or counted for one term only, are sufficient to reverse the result for the short term and give me the certificate. I know of many such, of which no mention is made in the return of the Judges of the election. The fact illustrates the way in which the Democratic Party with which 2,700 Union men affiliated in the election of Barret to the short term, goes for the "enforcement of the laws" upon the most vital of all points to the maintenance of our institutions, to wit: the purity of the elective franchise.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I shall forever remember with pride and satisfaction, the contest of 1860. To have been the leader of the hosts of freedom in that battle fills the measure of my ambition. We have won everything that was worth winning, and what the Democracy have saved serves only to show their faithlessness to their allies. They have left their honor upon the field from which they fled to save their worthless lives. Again I return my thanks to the Republicans of this District, and congratulate them upon their triumph. It is the battle of Lexington in our Republican revolution to be concluded by a surrender of Yorktown next November. In that final victory the Republicans of Missouri must participate, and bring their whole army into the field. Every Republican in this State should cast his vote for the principles of the American revolution, to be restored only by the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the chair once occupied by Washington and Jefferson. The solid, faithful and inflexible phalanx of German Republicans, to whom, as the most numerous and not the least enthusiastic, the first honors of our victory in St. Louis are due, will then be reinforced by the whole body of their countrymen in this State. The old guard of Benton Democracy will renew the struggle with happier auspices, in which their glorious old leader expired, against the Disunionists, and thousands upon thousands of young and ardent hearts will swell the ranks which march to an assured triumph over the sordid plunderers who have made a prey of our Federal Government, and to the ultimate deliverance of our great State from the servitude under which its best interests have so long languished, and against which the spirit of progress and civilization has chafed in unavailing efforts. Yours, faithfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

The U. S. Senatorship for New York—Mr. Seward Renominated.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

A correspondent inquires,—what warrant is there for believing that Mr. Seward will retire from the Senate at the close of his present term? Our answer is—just as much as there was for saying that he would not resume his seat after the action of the Chicago Convention—just as much as there was in the declaration that he would resign immediately after the adjournment of Congress—just as much as there was for the coinage that Gov. Morgan had already determined upon Gov. Seward's successor for the unexpired portion of his term. In truth, there was no warrant whatever for any of these rumors. They were all *false*, as time has demonstrated; and like the assumption that Mr. Seward will not consent to serve another term, they had their origin in a feeling hostile to Gov. Seward. That some who have circulated these stories, thought them true, we do not doubt; but as a rule, "the wish was father to the thought."

What may be the intentions of Mr. Seward in regard to serving another term in the Senate, we do not pretend to know. *All we know is, that the people of this State, most earnestly desire that he should consent to a reëlection*; and such being the fact, if they are not willing to be thwarted in this desire, let them look to the character of the men they put in nomination for the next Legislature. In short, let no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to vote for Mr. Seward's reëlection. It may well be, that tired of public life, Mr. Seward is desirous of retiring at the expiration of his present term; but we do not recognize the right of any man, or of any set of men, to inquire of him in advance, whether such is or is not his intention. He has announced no such determination; and until he does, it is the right of the people to *assume that he will continue to serve them, if his services are desired*; and, if desired, it is their duty to take care that their wishes are not thwarted by cunning politicians managing to get themselves elected to the Legislature, who, being elected, will strive to defeat Mr. Seward's reëlection, and urge in their defence, it was *understood* at the time of election that Mr. Seward would not consent to serve another term! Very possibly he may not be induced to serve another term; but most assuredly he has rendered sufficient service to the country and to the great cause of Republicanism, to be at liberty to act as to him may seem wise and expedient when the time for action arrives.

Mr. Seward's term in the Senate does not expire until the 4th of March next, and as he has neither resigned his seat nor broken up his domicile at Washington, nobody has any right to suppose that he will be absent from his place next Winter, or to assume that he does not desire a reëlection. That Abraham Lincoln will be elected to the Presidency in November, no sane man doubts; nor does any sane man doubt that all the threats about disunion are mere gasconade. And yet prudent and discreet men will recognize the necessity of being prepared for any and every emergency. *We* do not anticipate ever being attacked by burglars, and yet *we should hold ourselves derelict in duty if we did not always have in readiness a couple of revolvers to resist any burglarious assault that may be made upon us*. In truth, the invention of the revolver, and its introduction into every well-regulated house, has almost caused the crime of burglary to be unknown in our rural districts. To be prepared and willing to meet danger is the most certain method to escape from it. And this is quite as true in national as in individual affairs. There is not, and never has been any danger from the threats of Disunion which are bandied about. Those who give utterance to such threats are, at heart, cowards; but cowards are encouraged to commit follies by an apparent unwillingness to resist and punish them. It is the part of prudence, therefore, always to let the coward know that there is a power ready to resist and prepared to punish his presumption. And so in regard to these silly threats of Disunion. They mean nothing; but it is not wise to encourage fools to get beyond their depth. The wise and discreet men of the nation must not, by their absence from their posts in the National Councils, invite fools and knaves to do what they threaten. Mr. Seward's presence at Washington, next Winter, is a duty, possibly a necessity; and when there, should he be desirous to retire from the Senate, and arrive at the conclusion that he may do so with safety, it will be time enough to proclaim his wishes and his determination.

In our judgment, the place of Senator of the United States is the most dignified station under our Government, always assuming that the incumbent of the station is fitted to the discharge of its duties. Mr. Seward has demonstrated that he is eminently fitted to represent the Empire State in the Senate of the nation. He has conferred honor upon the station instead of being honored by it, and we speak advisedly when we say, that the people of this State desire to see him continue where he now is. And yet the same evil spirit which pursued him at Chicago, is now seeking to forestall the nomination of men for the Legislature, pledged to vote against Seward's reëlection to the Senate. *We know beyond all peradventure, that the two individuals who were most active in defeating Mr. Seward's nomination at Chicago, are now earnestly striving to get possession of his place as Senator; and when we say we know, we do not speak lightly, but proclaim a fact.* Now, then, let our friends in the country, and more particularly the country Press, be counseled by us in this matter. Mr. Seward has earned the right to determine whether he will or will not be a candidate for reëlection to the Senate, when the aspect of affairs at Washington next Winter, after the election of Lincoln, will have enabled him to decide what is his duty; and if, as is not impossible, he may then be willing to serve another term, is it to be tolerated that by the scheming of his enemies his reëlection will be impossible? This is the question now to be determined. The defeat of Mr. Seward's reëlection to the Senate has been determined on by his enemies: now let his friends determine that no man shall be nominated for the Legislature, or if nominated, supported, who is not avowedly in favor of Mr. Seward's reëlection. It may be that Mr. Seward will not deem it his duty to serve another term. If so, well; but in such case, the men pledged to his reëlection will be the fittest persons to select a suitable successor.

Where Gov. Wise Stands.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. WISE—HE DENOUNCES NON-INTERVENTION.

Rolliston, near Norfolk,
Princess Anne Co., Va., Aug. 2, 1860.

To Isaac H. Wright, Esq., President, &c., &c.

Dear Sir: I find it very difficult to decline the complimentary invitation of yours of the 19th ult., received within the last few days. I would prefer Boston and Faneuil Hall in Boston to any other stand-point to speak from in the United States, on the topics especially of these dark times. But it is impossible. Domestic duties, building and illness together, forbid me to form any engagements that will require additional labors or any absence from home for many months to come. I shall give to the Breckinridge and Lane ticket all my support. I do not agree with these nominees in some essential particulars, and certainly do not subscribe the platform in two respects, on which they are placed by their nomination; but their triumph will be the triumph of the vital doctrine of *Protection* to persons and property in the common Territories of the United States. That is the issue of this contest—whether Protection, everywhere, to all and all alike, shall prevail against this emasculating theory of non-intervention. If Protection be an abstraction, non-intervention is not. If the Legislative Department, Congress and the Executive Department, the President, which is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, are both to ignore the *parens patriæ* duty of protecting all citizens equally and alike; wherever the jurisdiction of government extends, in the rights of persons and property without discrimination or distinction, or difference, and are to throw the powers and duties of protecting persons and property wholly on the Judiciary, which is the umpire department between citizen and citizen, and government and citizens in matters of individual rights, what is to be the result? The first and worst consequence will be that it will drag the Supreme Court of the United States from its Bench of equality, equity and law and justice, and bedraggle it in the mire of partisan politics, until its ermine will be so stained that it will be unfit to hold the scales of Right, Law, Justice or Morals at all! The second consequence will be that it will set up a mere municipal umpire to be arbiter or umpire between sovereign States, which in the last resort can decide only for themselves. The third consequence will be that the Executive, by ignoring its duty and power of protection, will at last obtain all the powers of the Government; for the Judges are nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President. Nothing could be bluer than the Federalism of this non-intervention doctrine. And does it leave slave-property alone at the mercy of Federal Power, concentrated ultimately in an Executive? No, lands, too, are at its mercy! What else, who else, I wont stop to enumerate. For one, I will never quietly submit to it. This issue compels me to side with the ticket of your choice. God grant that our efforts be not in vain. I fear they will be—that Black Republicanism is to triumph in the coming election. If so, I mean, for one, to abide by and in the Union *to fight in it*, not *out of it*—aid in saving the country and its Constitution; but not to submit one moment, or to concede one single item, to a triumph which will degrade me and mine in this Confederacy of free and equal States. Pardon this hurried essay, and believe me, sincerely yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

Political Miscellany.

HON. ELI THAYER.

Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, is fighting his own battles vigorously in Massachusetts. On Monday evening last he appeared a second time before his constituents, to reply to an attack made upon him by Mr. P. Emory Aldrich. In the course of his address he discussed the present Territorial policy of the Government, claiming that it was all wrong. Mr. Thayer asserted that the administration of the affairs of the different Territories was entirely under the control of politicians, and all a broken down fellow had to do was to gather a dozen companions and emigrate to the borders of civilization, and there set himself up. A Territorial government would then be asked for, and the fellow would next be heard from as a delegate to Congress. Our Indian wars, said he, have always followed in the track of Government officials; and the millions that the Government has paid on this account has gone principally into the pockets of these leeches. The speaker said he had the authority of Hon. Edward Wade, of Ohio, for these statements, and as Mr. Wade had given the subject much attention, he was assured they were truthful. This course has encouraged an unhealthy emigration, which is the curse of our border settlements. Mr. Thayer said he would fully set before his constituents, before the campaign closed, the reason why there should be a change in our Territorial government.

HON. EDWARD BATES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Norristown (Penn.) *Herald* gives a brief notice of the demonstration organized by the Wide-Awake Club in that town, on Friday last, in honor of Judge Bates, of Missouri, who was making a brief visit to Judge Gamble, a relative of his, formerly resident in St. Louis. The Club, carrying their torch-lights, formed in procession, and marched to Judge Gamble's house. Three cheers for Judge Bates brought him to the balcony. He thanked the citizens of Norristown for whatever was complimentary to him in this unexpected and imposing display, though he could not conceive how he, a stranger, could have any claims upon them. He would not make a political speech, though, in referring to a transparency which was carried, he remarked that he saw they were the friends of Mr. Lincoln. He had known Mr. Lincoln for twenty years, and he knew him to be patriotic, of great ability, and withal, an honest man; that he represented the views of Henry Clay upon the subject of protection to American industry and the improvement of rivers and the dépôts of commerce, and what else could Pennsylvania want? For his views on politics he referred to his published letters, four of which are now before the public. He again returned his thanks for the kindness manifested toward him, and retired. Cheers were again given for Judge Bates, for Judge Gamble, and for the ladies of the house, and after more music by the band, the Club took its line of march for head-quarters.

HOW MATTERS STAND IN OHIO.

Cassius M. Clay and Hon. Sam Galloway, on Saturday evening, addressed one of the largest meetings which has thus far been held in Cincinnati. Great enthusiasm was displayed. The Republican Congressional nominations are rapidly being completed in the different Districts. Judge Oliver M. Spence has been nominated in the First District. Hon. John A. Sperley in the Second, Wm. P. Carter in the Sixteenth, Cary A. Trimble in the Tenth, and in the Columbia District Hon. Sam Galloway has consented to the use of his name. Gathering inspiration from the name, the Republicans of Springfield are making preparations for a monster demonstration on the 18th. Cassius M. Clay, Hon. John Sherman and Samuel Craighead are announced as speakers, and excursion trains are advertised to run from Sandusky, Columbus, and on the Little Miami Road.

MORE DISUNION SENTIMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

There was a significant political gathering at Williamstown Springs, S. C., on the 9th. Col J. D. Ashmore defended his course in having voted for Mr. McClernand as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then sketched the obnoxious measures which the Republicans attempted to force through that body at its last session. He took strong ground in favor of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. While he regretted the causes which led to the disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston, he thought this ticket should receive the vote of the South. Its success he anticipated with little hope. If it was defeated and if Lincoln was elected and went into office on the principles of his party, what was the South to do? Submission to it would demoralize and destroy that section. The exercise of its power as the stronger section over the destinies of the smaller and weaker section would amount to a conquest. It would completely provincialize the South. Messrs. J. D. B. De Bow and F. Gaillard made brief addresses concurring with the sentiments expressed by Col. Ashmore, and then Col. Orr took the stand. He spoke at some length, taking the position indicated in his recent letter. He dwelt with emphasis upon the danger which the South had to fear from the election of a Black Republican. He contended that it would be attacked in every conceivable manner which cunning hostility could devise. He did not fear an open attack. He did not believe there was any danger to be apprehended from that. The North would adopt the sapping and mining process. The entire speech, says the Columbia *South Carolinian*, was very impressive, and characterized by his usual candor and boldness of expression. After him came the candidates for the Legislature, Maj. John Moore, Mr. F. Whitner, Col. Hayne and Col. Long. Each of these gentlemen were limited to twenty minutes.

SPEECH BY SPEAKER PENNINGTON.

The Third Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Club in Newark was addressed, on Tuesday evening, by Speaker Pennington. He discussed the claims of the different candidates to support. Mr. Breckinridge was entitled to respect as a courteous, dignified gentleman, but his friends, whatever were his own private opinions, were the enemies of the Union. There was not the remotest chance for the election of either Douglas or Bell. The former, however, deserved honorable mention for having indirectly given the Republican's their candidate, Mr. Lincoln. "And what are the reasons," asked Gov. Pennington, "which lead us to support Mr. Lincoln? One reason is that we agree with his principles. With no disposition to condemn the South, we yet hold Slavery to be a great wrong, an evil and a curse. We believe it should not be extended into the Territories of the Union, and while we will not interfere with the rights of our Southern brethren, we intent to hold manfully to the doctrines of our Fathers. Mr. Douglas would give the Legislature of a Territory the right to decide this question, but the true constitutional power rests in Congress. In this contest we are to decide whether Slavery shall be a part of our national system, and we can have no question how it will be decided. This great party, with Lincoln at its head, is an advancing party, and if we should be beaten our principles would abide in the hearts and consciences of men. Mr. Lincoln stands with the Fathers of the Republic, and he holds the same sentiments as Clay and all the great and noble men of the Republic. He is no fanatic, and his supporters are not fanatics. But it is a point with me that Mr. Lincoln is a Northern man, with Northern principles and Northern feelings, for the South has ruled this country long enough, and it is well to have a change. Mr. Lincoln will not attack any of their consitutional rights, and they will be satisfied with his Administration."

Fashions for August.

[*From Le Follet.*]

The unseasonable character of the weather has almost entirely prevented the adoption of those light and elegant toilettes prepared in anticipation of warm days and sunny skies. Hence the fashion (which we hoped was but for a day) of large silk paletôts, or burnous with sleeves, is still almost universally followed, and we can scarcely wonder, under the circumstances, that appearance is less studied than comfort. We cannot, however, help regretting that the pretty muslin manties, embroidered with so much skill and taste, or those of Chantilly, so rich and elegant, with the grenadine shawls, so light and harmonious in color, that all these charming and gracefull novelties should be doomed to remain in their boxes, and to give place to the winterly looking garments already named, or shawls of black cachemire, embroidered in silk or jet, and trimmed with lace.

For the same reason, silk, poplins, poil de chevre, and fancy materials in wool and silk, have taken the place of lighter tissues.

A novelty in silk, which, however, we do not much admire, is to make down each side of the breadth a light pattern, or several rows of stripes, differing in width and contrasting in color with the ground, which is either gray or drab. These breadths, sewed stripe to stripe, divide the skirt into six or more equal parts, which has, of course, a stiff appearance.

No doubt, in imitation of this style, each breadth of a silk dress is sometimes embroidered along the selvage in large scallops, with silk of a different color on each breadth, trimmed down with a narrow frill, scalloped at the edge.

Amongst the different ways of placing the flounces, those which have prevailed are the number of narrow ones, edged, reaching to the waist, or one deep flounce, very full, reaching to the knee, and surmounted with three, five, or even seven exceedingly narrow ones; or seven or eleven very narrow flounces, edged, and reaching to the knee, over which is worn a casaque the same as the dress, and trimmed with a flounce and heading, or three flounces, with ruches of the same on the edge. Nothing can be more *distingué* than this style of dress.

The wide bouillonnces of the same material as the dress, generally replace the plisses a la vieille arranged in the same manner, but now considered *passé*.

The Zouave jacket is still in favor for home dress. It is more frequently braided with silk than gold, and worn with a full chemisette.

The square muslin shawls are generally trimmed round the lower point with a wide flounce of embroidered muslin, whilst the upper point, which is turned over to reach only to the waist, is simply scalloped and embroidered in a small wreath. A few plaits at the shoulders prevent their rising to the throat, and give them more elegance. In the same style shawls of the same material as the dress are made, either barege, grenadine, or printed muslins; a wide frill on the lower point, and the upper simply scalloped.

For the benefit of those of our fair readers who may be expecting soon to take their place at the Hymeneal altar, we will describe an elegant and becoming wedding dress worn by the Princes sof Polignac. The wealthy and elegant bride had on a rich dress of moire, quite plain in the skirt, but with a long train. High body, buttoned in front with fine pearls. An English lace collar, fastened at the throat by a diamond brooch. The bouquet of orange blossom fastened at the waist. The *coiffure* was a diadem of white lilac and roses. The hair fastened behind under a rich comb of diamonds. An immense veil of English lace thrown over the head, and falling nearly to the bottom of the dress, completed this *distingué toilette*.

The newest styles for grenadines, gaze de Smyrna, or Chamberg, printed muslins, or mousselines de soie, are either Pompadour bouquets or wreaths, or large checks on a plain white or spotted ground. Plain skirts are worn to these dresses, but a wide flounce with a ruche, or even three ruches, edged with lace, is much more elegant and *distingué*; and with a low body and lace pélerine forms a charming toilette. These may also be trimmed with seven narrow flounces, edged with plain silk, giving a consistency to the flounces, and helping to keep them smooth.

Pointed bodies are scarcely now seen. Sashes or bands are now universally. The sash with light materials, the bands with rich fastenings, is almost exclusively worn with silk or moire dresses.

Large open sleeves are still the favorites; they are made very wide, cut square, and often open all the length of the arm. When an epaulette is worn, it should be trimmed, as well as the bottom of the sleeve, to match the flounces or trimming on the skirt.

Under-sleeves are worn fuller than ever, and are made with one large puff, with insertion or ruches up the seam; or several puffs, one over the other, ending in a deep fall of lace.

Bonnets are still made with the fronts projecting forward at the top, but not in a point. The curtains, not so wide as they were, and put on in large hollow plaits. For demi toilette straw, black or white crinoline are worn; but for more dressy bonnets, rice straw and crape are the most fashionable. This year there are some charming colors in crape, amongst which China blue, groseille des Alpes, peach blossoms, rose Solferino, are the shades chiefly in vogue. The rage for gold trimming is beginning to pass, and the most distingués bonnets are ornamented with feathers or flowers.

Rice straws are nearly always made with soft crape crowns covered with lace, and a mixture of lace and flowers on the front.

Leghorns are less fancifully trimmed, having merely a plume of feathers or a bouquet of flowers at the side. Inside the bonnet has always much trimming, and a bandeau. The colored ruches and coronets of flowers which were worn at the commencement of the season, have been given up and replaced by sides of blonde or tulle illusion, with a bandeau of flowers or foliage. The strings are worn very long and wide.

Some ladies have adopted a novel style of placing the plume on the outside of their bonnets—it is fastened nearly at the top of the front, and taken straight across, falling upon the curtain; but although quite new, it can scarcely be considered graceful.

Hats just now demand a good deal of attention. The Amazon is, perhaps, the most becoming shape. We will describe two or three.

The first is of black straw, spotted with straw-color, bordered with black velvet, and has a long coque feather, also dotted with straw spots, and fastened in front underneath a rosette of black velvet. A guipure veil is worn with it, which shades the face and neck.

The second, the same shape as the former, is of rice straw, bordered with corn-flower-blue velvet, ornamented with pheasant's feathers, fastened in at front under a bouquet of blue and white feathers, from which hangs a sort of pendant—a long scarf or lappet of black lace.

The head-dresses for Summer wear have less pretension about them than those of the Winter. Without gold, without precious stones, and generally in tufts or bouquets carelessly placed, instead of the large wreaths formerly in vogue. Caprice and apparent negligence seem to be the type of the present coiffures. They place a little bouquet in front among the hair flowers and bows intermingled at the back. This kind of head-dress is very easily made.

The Pugilistic Clergyman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the account published this day of the assault and battery committed by James Richards on Francis Bacon in Litchfield, you indulge in some humorous remarks about Connecticut ministers—implying that the said Richards is one of the fraternity. I think you ought to correct this impression. Mr. Richards has preached for a while at one of the churches in Litchfield County, but he had no regular credentials, and has never been recognized as a Gospel minister by any ecclesiastical body in this State. He was once a Presbyterian minister, and managed to get a D.D., but was silenced long before he moved to Connecticut. It was the persistent labors of Rev. L. W. Bacon in exposing his true character which excited his wrath against the family, and led to the beating of the Brother as reported. It is not true, therefore, that "Connecticut ministers pound each other," but it is true, in this case, that a man who was put into the ministry in the State of New-York, made a D.D. in New-Jersey, and deposed for intemperance and other sins in the State of Louisiana, moved into Connecticut and set himself up for a preacher, contrary to the usages and customs of the good people thereof; and when the ministers in the vicinity refused to recognize him, and stated the facts concerning him, he fell to pounding them. We do not *grow* such celebrities in Connecticut.

ONE OF THE FRATERNITY.

LAW REPORTS.

The Mandamus Against the Commissioners of Emigration.

DR. JEROME TO BE PAID.

The People ex rel. James H. Jerome vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—The case of Dr. Jerome, which was recently before Justice Leonard at Chambers of the Supreme Court, was now decided in a lengthy opinion.

The facts of the case were fully stated in the Times of July 31, and are well known to the public.

The Court now holds that, although the office of Physician to the Marine Hospital appears to have been abolished by the act of July 11, 1851, and the duties of that office devolved on the Health Officer, it was restored by the act of April 13, 1853, and its duties and powers greatly extended. By that act the Physician to the Marine Hospital was given power to employ as many assistants as he deemed necessary, and also to dismiss at pleasure.

It also excluded any control over the Hospital by the Health Officer, and directed the Physician of the Hospital to act as Superintendent under the Commissioners of Emigration, without any additional compensation.

The act of 1856 was held to have changed the duties of the Physician to the Marine Hospital, but unessentially. Section 19th of the Act for the Removal of Quarantine provided that that act should not be so construed as to affect the powers and duties of the Health Officer or Commissioners, or the officers connected with either of them, except only that their powers and duties are to be exercised at the new Quarantine Station so far as they relate to the same, and all laws and regulations relating to the subject of Quarantine at the old establishment were by that act declared to be applicable to the new establishment, created by the removal. The temporary hospital, pending the removal, was to be subject to the then present laws and regulations relating to Quarantine.

The Commissioners urged that the act of 1859, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of Government for the year 1859," by some of its provisions, abolished the office of Physician to the Marine Hospital, and devolved the duty of providing care for the sick upon them—the Commissioners.

The Court now held that that could not be the case for two reasons: First, that it could not be so construed by implication as to abolish that office; nor had it been so construed by the Governor and Senate, as they had appointed the relator subsequent to the passage of that act. In the second place it could not have abolished the act without a change of title, as the Constitution provided that the Legislature should not pass any private or local bill which shall embrace more than one subject—and that subject shall be expressed in the title. No such intention was expressed in the title of the act referred to. Justice Leonard, in the opinion, expresses it his belief that the act of 1859 was intended only to provide for the temporary accommodations then existing, and to authorize such accommodations to be located *anywhere*, the Commissioners before having been confined to the locality of Sandy Hook. The appropriation bill of 1859 intended no repeal of the previously existing quarantine laws. It was the removal Commissioners who were to make preparations for the reception of the sick, who were to notify the Commissioners of Emigration, who were then to remove the sick and pay all necessary expenses. Should any other construction be placed on the act of 1859, it would repeal the duties and powers of all the offices before existing, including the offices of the Commissioners themselves.

In conclusion, it was held that none of the acts above referred to contemplated the abolishment of the office claimed by the relator, and that they could not be so construed as to abolish that office by implication or otherwise. That, although the Commissioners alleged in their return that the relator had not performed any services since 1859, they had not averred that he had refused to perform the duties of that office. The Court would not infer that he had neglected his duties because he has not been paid.

A peremptory mandamus must issue.

Sickles and Cushing for relator; John E. Devlin for respondents.

In Search of the Japanese Appropriation.

PROCEEDINGS TO OBTAIN A SHARE.

Application of Abraham Voorhis.—The applicant is a judgment creditor of the lucky man who had a part of the job of fitting the rooms for the Japanese Ball. He now made application before Judge Brady at Special Term of the Common Pleas Court for an attachment for contempt against Warren Leland and others for not appearing as witnesses upon an order supplementary to execution against the property of the judgment debtor.

It was claimed by Voorhis that Leland and the City owed the judgment debtor about a thousand dollars for work and materials provided for the great ball aforesaid. They had been summoned to appear and not done so.

Counsel for the judgment debtor claimed that there had been no contempt on the part of the Lelands or others, for the reason that a Receiver had been appointed in the case by consent of the parties, by Judge Daly, the effect of which was to supercede all further proceedings under the original order, and that the further adjournment of the examination was therefore a nullity.

The Court coincided in this view of the case, but reserved decision until after consultation with Judge Daly as to the appointment of a Receiver.

C. H. Smith for motion; E. W. Dodge opposed.

The Record Commission.

MANDAMUS TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Commissioners of Record vs. *the Board of Supervisors.*—This matter is familiar to the public. The return to the *mandamus* directed to the Board of Supervisors, commanding them to provide for the payment to the plaintiffs of $80,000, as provided by act of the last Legislature, or show cause why they did not do so, was now made.

The Commissioners of Record made a requisition on the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with the provisions of the recent statute. That requisition was referred to a Committee of the Board, who reported against the appropriation. The report was, however, referred back, and the whole matter is still in the hands of the Committee.

The Commissioners of Record thereupon instituted this proceeding. The return to the Court sets forth the above facts, and alleges that for obvious reasons this action on the part of the Commissioners is premature; that as the matter is still in the hands of the Committee, the Board cannot act until after report is made. It is also urged by the Supervisors that a portion of this appropriation is intended to be paid to McSpedon & Baker, who have commenced an action upon their claim, which is still pending; and that they should not be paid until that litigation is terminated. The Supervisors further set up as their reasons for not complying with the requisition, that the law creating the Record Commission is unconstitutional and void.

Counsel for the Commissioners contended in reply that the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law was nothing to the Board of Supervisors—that they had nothing whatever to do with that question. When any claim under that appropriation came to the Comptroller for payment, there was the proper place, and the Comptroller was the proper officer to test the constitutionality of the law. The business of the Board of Supervisors was to obey the requirements of the statute, and not to determine the nature and character of law.

As to the question raised that the action was premature, the Commissioners could not be expected to wait always for the report of a dilatory Committee, who might delay purposely. The matter was before Justice Sutherland, at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

Decision reserved.

James T. Brady and John W. Edmonds, for Commissioners; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for Supervisors.

The Great Eastern Attached.

LIEN FOR SUPPLIES.

R. & J. Williams vs. *The Steamship Great Eastern.*—This was an application made before Justice Sutherland, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an attachment against the *Great Eastern*, on a claim for supplies, for $270. The claim was considered a lien, and the attachment was allowed.

ANOTHER ATTACHEMENT.

Taylor vs. *Cox.*—This was an attachment order allowed by Judge Maynard, of the Marine Court, against the defendant, who is Steward of the *Great Eastern*.

The claim upon which the attachment was allowed was for $384 81, and for supplies ordered by the Steward.

The order is returnable on the 18th inst. Arrangements in relation to the above attachments were made, and the *Great Eastern* sailed as advertised.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Wood* vs. *Kelsey.*—Motion denied.

Simmons vs. *Robertson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Matter of the City Bank.—Order granted.

Collier vs. *Collier.*—Divorce granted.

Matter of Gallagher.—Application denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

2,000	United St. 5s,'74.	102½	51	Mich. Cen. R....s60	67⅜
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	90⅞	20	do..........	67½
15,000	do......s3	90	50	do..........	67¾
13,000	Virginia St. 6s..	91⅛	150	do......b10	68
4,000	N. C. State 6s...	96	6	Mich. S.&N.Ia.G.S.	47
25,000	Missouri St. 6s..	82	50	do..........	48
1,000	California St. 7s.	90⅛	100	do......b60	49
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	100⅛	100	do..........	48¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	108⅛	100	Panama R.....s60	123
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	102⅛	25	do..........	124
11,000	Erie R.3d M.B.'83	98	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	86
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	82	50	do..........	85
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₩		150	do......b10	85¼
	cent. 1st m.,S.F.Cvt B.	99⅞	125	do..........	85¼
4,000	Mich. So 2d M. B.	69	300	do..........	85⅛
1,000	N.J.C 2d M.Bs..	102⅛	350	do......s60	85
5,000	H. & St.J.R.Bs..	74	5	do..........	85¾
4,000	M.So.S Fund Bs	81	280	do......b60	86
1,000	do..........	81⅛	455	Gal. & Chicago R	81⅛
1,000	Ill.Cen.R. Bonds	95⅛	500	do......b30	82
1,000	T.H.&Alt.1st M.	84⅛	200	do......b60	82
2,000	L.C.&M.L G.Bs.	24⅛	100	do..........	81⅝
4,000	Chi &N.W 2d M.	35⅛	300	do..........	81⅜
17,000	L.E.&W.2M.bds.	50	200	do......s60	81½
10,000	do......b30	50⅛	114	do..........	80¾
1,000	D.L.&W.R 1 M.	100	100	do......b30	81¾
1,500	Del L.&W.2d M.	102	550	Clev. & Toledo R.	46⅜
25	Am. Ex. Bank...	103	417	do..........	46⅜
56	Cary Im. Co.....	5⅛	200	do..........	46⅜
10	Del. & H. Can. Co.	96	200	do......b60	47⅛
150	Cum Prefer.....b30	16⅛	300	do......b60	47⅛
100	do......b30	16	400	do......b15	47
100	do..........	15⅛	200	do......b10	46¾
25	Pacific M.S. Co...	80	100	do......b10	47
100	do......b10	79⅛	100	do......b10	46⅞
50	do..........	78⅛	50	do......b30	47⅛
500	Bruns. C. L. Co...	8½	50	do......s60	46⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R....	86⅞	100	do......s60	46⅜
100	do......s60	86⅝	110	Chic. & R. I. R....	83½
650	do..........	86¼	100	do......b30	84
100	do......s60	86⅜	100	do......b30	83⅞
400	Erie Railroad.....	29	100	do......b30	83¾
100	do......b30	29	350	do......b60	84
200	do..........	28⅞	100	do..........	83¼
175	do..........	28⅞	100	do..........	83½
150	Hudson Riv. R.....	58⅞	700	do......b15	83¼
50	Harlem Railroad...	19⅛	50	do......s30	83
210	do..........	19⅛	100	do......s30	83
200	do......b10	19⅛	200	C., B. & Q. R...b60	91
100	Reading Railroad...	46⅛	100	do......s30	90½
100	do..........	46⅜	50	do......b15	90½
50	do......b15	46⅛	70	do..........	99
100	do..........	46⅛	50	do..........	89¾
575	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	23	130	Mil & Miss. R...	13
50	do......b30	23⅛	31	Clev., Col.&Cin. R.	94½
50	do......b10	23			

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	81⅞	600	Mich. Central R...	67½
2,000	Indiana St. 6s...	93	300	do......b30	68
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	91⅛	400	M. S.&N. Ia. R.....	22½
5,000	E. R. 4th M.B.b15	83	150	do..........	22⅛
1,000	Chi & N.W 2d M.	36	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp b30	85⅛
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	98	200	do..........	84¾
10,000	Mich.So.Sk.F B	81	50	do..........	84⅜
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B	83	300	Gal. & Chic. R b30	81¼
1,000	M C.R. 8 ₩ c 1st		300	do......s60	80⅞
	M S.F. Cvt B.	99⅞	50	do l......s60	80¼
1,000	L.E. & W.2d M.B	50	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	46
200	New-York Cen. R.	86⅛	50	Chi.&R'k I'd R. b30	82¾
255	do..........	86¼	250	do..........	82¼
30	Erie Railroad....	28⅛	150	do......b30	83⅜
100	do..........	28⅛	100	do..........	82
100	do..........	28	50	do..........	81⅞
100	do..........	27⅞	50	Ch. Bl. & Qu.R.b30	91¾
150	do..........	27⅜	200	do......b60	91
100	Harlem Rail'd b10.	19	150	do..........	89¾
100	do..........	19			

THURSDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

After the large and animated business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the decided recovery and advance in prices, the dealings this forenoon were comparatively tame. Only about half the business of Wednesday was accomplished, and at the adjournment of the early session of the Brokers prices inclined to weaker figures. At the Second Board the speculators against the market availed of this feeling and offered sellers' options at a concession, while cash prices sympathized to some extent, and were lower at the termination of the printed list by ⅜@1¼ ₩ cent. than the last figures yesterday. On the Street, after the adjournment, the bidding was rather steadier, and the final quotations compare something like the following with Wednesday P. M.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
N. Y. Central....	87	87	Galena..........	81	80½
Erie..........	29	27⅞	Toledo..........	46¾	46⅛
Mich. Southern..	23⅛	21¾	Hudson..........	59⅛	58⅛
Ill. Central.....	85½	84⅛	Harlem..........	20	19
Rock Island......	84	82⅛	Burlington......	91	90

The calls of New-York Central were less than 2,000 shares, but upon this stock the market was weakened more perhaps than upon any other, owing to its prominent influence on the general Share list. An onset was also made upon Toledo and Rock Island, and much eagerness manifested to make lower quotations at the Second Board. On the printed list, in the afternoon, 81⅞ was accepted for Rock Island, as compared with 84 yesterday afternoon, and then 82¼@82½ was bid on the Street. The interest of the sellers for the fall has again been considerably increased, and inside the Exchange the division of sentiment inclines much more to that side than last week—while the outside orders going into the Board are generally the other way. The reports by letter and telegraph from the West, to-day, are highly encouraging for the result of the second week's traffic in August, on all the lines leading into Chicago, and also on the Michigan roads—but no exact figures were fairly due, and none, as we are advised, received to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The State and Railway Bonds continue firm, while United States Fives of '74 and '65, have gone up ¼ ₩ cent, and are in demand at 102⅞ for the former and 101¼ for the latter. The demand for these Stocks, and on some of the State Securities, is on the increase, from Illinois and Wisconsin, for banking basis.

The market for money has settled down to quiet rates to the Stock Brokers, at from 5 to 6 ₩ cent., the advantage to-day being with the borrower. The inquiry for prime mercantile paper, double name, also continues in advance of the sums offering, and lenders are accepting 6 ₩ cent for select bills due in November and December, and 6½ for January and February bills. There is a small offering of prime short acceptances 30@60 days, and the rates are easy at 5½@6 ₩ cent. The mail steamer on Saturday is the *Arago* for Southampton and Havre. Exchange to-day is quiet.

The local traffic on the Michigan as well as the Illinois roads is now rapidly increasing from the influence of the great Wheat harvest. A letter from an officer of the Michigan Southern line states that the movement is very large in Grain from all points on the line, and the difficulty ahead seems to be to prevent heavy accumulations. During the week closing on Saturday, 11th inst., 630 freight cars, full laden, were received at Toledo from the West, of which 369 cars were grain-laden, and the remainder laden with merchandise, live stock and lumber. During the second week in August, the Rock Island road almost doubled the traffic of the same week last season, and the Galena is reported to have gained $12,000. By our next paper we expect to be able to give some of the returns in a more exact form.

Mr. Charles L. Cammann (son of the senior member of Cammann & Co.) was to-day admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange.

The Albany *Evening Journal* reports as follows of the Canal Tolls:

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State in the first week in August, 1860..	$93,328 62
Do. in 1859............	51,211 83
Increase in 1860............	$42,616 79
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the first week in August, 1860..........	$1,248,285 76
Do. in 1859............	737,462 72
Increase in 1860............	$510,823 04

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $388,411; paid out $459,111; balance this afternoon $5,678,489.

Messrs. H. T. Morgan & Co. give notice in another column of the loss of a certificate of Stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in the name of Ward, Campbell & Co. No. 2,088.

The Coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending the 11th inst., was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North..............	5,515 13	123,003 16
Shipped South..............	21,210 09	498,294 14
Total..............	26,526 02	621,298 10

Corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North..............	5,010 18	121,660 16
Shipped South..............	14,181 01	358,859 19
Total..............	19,191 19	480,520 15

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad earned in the month of July as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Express, &c.
First week........	7,712	9,072	149
Second week......	7,916	6,510	168
Third week........	8,121	9,425	164
Fourth week......	9,086	8,397	252
Totals........	32,836	33,405	735
Grand total..............			$69,697 26
Earnings for July, 1859..............			50,017 67
Increase..............			$19,679 59

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of July, 1860, compared with the same month in 1859:

	1860.	1859.
Received from Coal..........	$237,789 25	$184,295 60
Received from Merchandise.	41,787 15	29,804 60
Received from Travel, &c..	35,229 85	34 761 52
Total..............	$314,806 25	$248,861 72
Transportation, Renewal Fund, &c..........	147,611 65	127.803 87
Net profit for the month.....	$167,194 60	$121,057 85
Net profit for previous 7 mos.	712,297 23	614,810 21
Total net profit for 8 mos..	$879,491 83	$735,868 06

The following return from the New-Orleans Banks is to Saturday last, Aug. 11:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 11.	LOANS. Aug. 4.	SPECIE. Aug. 11.	SPECIE. Aug. 4.
Citizens' Bank	$4,990,263	$4,835 763	$3 106,207	$3 021,238
Canal Bank...	1,954 467	1,816,569	996 527	921 864
Louisiana.....	2,414,182	2 374 989	1,143 011	1,358,042
Louis'na State	3,771 359	3,803,082	2,349,085	2 318,672
Mec. & Traders	1,065,255	1,035,691	281.726	254,037
Bank of N. O..	1,181,585	1,261,661	574,121	480,060
Southern Bk..	329,019	279,300	294,565	253,528
Union Bank...	1,202,655	1,144,125	446,521	466,869
Merchants' Bk	512 307	529,324	91,869	105,488
Crescent City.	834,368	873 474	129,316	127 535
Bk. of America	1,078 722	1,052 963	433,030	473,197
Total........	19 383,882	15,801,224	9 845,968	9,773,530
	Increase	..$376 941	Increase.....	$67,448

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 11.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 4.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 11.	DEPOSITS. Aug 4.
Citizens' Bank	$3,621,830	$3,729 685	$3,703 157	$3,565,372
Canal Bank...	956 560	965,110	732,019	718,355
Louisiana.....	745,449	764,634	2,528 754	2,659,328
Louis'na State.	1,828,790	1 872,025	3,959 726	4,013,889
Mec. & Traders	315,120	324,960	705,513	695,163
Bank of N. O..	513 165	512,360	805 044	822,791
Southern Bk..	211,430	216,640	239,602	240,451
Union Bank...	417,255	421,135	1,193,320	1,273 438
Merchants' Bk.	415,445	429,920	265,742	260,700
Crescent City.	262 245	259,840	261,380	274,490
Bk. of America	239,645	240.375	1.025,666	1,050,017
Total....	$9,526,934	9,736 681	15,446,923	15 574,942
	Decrease...	$209,790	Decrease	$128,019

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 11.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 4.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Aug. 11.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Aug. 4.
Citizens' Bank	$912,694	$928 217	$369,255	$335.755
Canal Bank...	262,368	258,011	98,942	165,811
Louisiana.....	71 419	154,459	172,245	272 973
Louis'na State	178 672	202,795	44,912	88,813
Mec.& Traders	188 372	205,858	40,319	31,522
Bank of N. O..	185 760	192,626	99,111	103,979
Southern Bk..	465 676	533,217	....	....
Union Bank...	150 190	206,365	240,484	286,386
Merchants' Bk	66,334	142,037	44,491	55,136
Crescent City.	78,666	69,185	58 553	54,252
Bk.of America	5,000	7,249	13,700	261
Total........	$2.565.151	$2 900,039	$1,182,002	$1 314,575
	Decrease....	$334 888	Decrease....	$132,572

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Road for the first week of August were:

First week, 1860..............	$12,308 00
First week, 1859..............	12,170 00
Increase..............	$138 00

The July statement of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad is as folllows:

	1859.	1860.
From Passengers.......	$25,531 43	$31,014 75
From Freight..........	21,986 46	25,899 97
From other sources......	1,538 50	1,402 00
Total..............	$49,056 39	$58,316 72

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency........	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey........	1-5@ —
Philadelphia........	1-5@ —
Baltimore........	3-10@ —
Interior Pennsylvania........	⅜@ ¼
Interior Maryland........	⅜@ ¼
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana........	¾@ —
South Carolina and Georgia........	1⅛@ —
North Carolina........	1⅜@ —
Virginia........	¾@ ⅞
Illinois and Wisconsin........	1½@ —
Michigan........	¾@ —
Tennessee........	1¼@ —
Free Indiana........	1⅛@ —
Louisiana........	1⅛@ —
Mobile........	1⅜@ —
Canada........	½@ —
Missouri........	1½@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants, ₩ acre........	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre Warrants, ₩ acre........	84	92
120 acre Warrants, ₩ acre........	73	80
160 acre Warrants, ₩ acre........	76	83

SPECIE.

Silver.			
Mexican Dols....	$1 07@ —	Old Am Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars.	1 12@ —	Span. Silver Doz.,	1 22@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns.	1 10@ —	Sovereigns........	4 87@4 89
German Crowns.	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs..	3 86@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders........	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver...	4 80@4 85	Span. Doubloons.	16 20@16 30
Species........	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns.	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Hlf. Dols.	1 04½ —	Gold—Am. Old..	6c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 17 bbls. Ashes; 5.777 bbls. Flour; 937 bbls. Corn Meal; 33,141 bushels Wheat; 117,914 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats; 41 pkgs. Provisions, and 420 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Is in demand, at uniform quotations; sales, 1.750 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day,—the export inquiry having been restricted by the scarcity of shipping accommodation. Holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 22½@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..............	$5 20 @$ —
Extra State..............	5 22½ @ 5 45
Superfine Western..............	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..............	5 25 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 30 @ 6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio..............	5 30 @ 5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd..	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand..............	5 55 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee..............	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Genesee..............	5 75 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	5 65 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine at $5 05@$5 10 and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Western, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less inquired for, and is heavy. Shippers are not disposed to buy freely, in the absence of an adequate supply of ship-room. The reported transactions add up 81,000 bushels, including choice old White Indiana, in store, at $1 40; new White Indiana and Ohio at $1 32@$1 35; very choice new White Michigan, in barrels, at $1 50; new Amber Western, part at $1 30; new Red do., at $1 25@$1 28½; Milwaukee Club on private terms; White Kentucky at $1 40@$1 50; and some Red Southern at $1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is plenty and depressed. The demand is less animated. Sales have been made of 74,000 bushels at 62c.@63c., chiefly at 62c.@62½c. for mixed Western; 66c@67c. for round Yellow; 68c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@71c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 77c.@78c. ₩ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including State, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 37c.@39c., and Canadian at 37c.@39c., ₩ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week in August, 1860 and 1859, have been as follow:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1860.......	9,800	188,000	559,100
1859.......	5,100	23,800	179,800
Increase.	4,700	164,200	379,300

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860.......	372,900	4,132,200	7,641,700	78,900
1859.......	197,500	679,600	1,443,000	150 300
Increase..	175,400	3,452,600	6,198 700	Dec..71,400

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 865,920 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, from the opening of the canals to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open..........	April 28	April 15.	April 25.
Flour, bbls..........	372,900	197,500	885,000
Wheat, bush..........	4,132,200	679,600	4,926,600
Corn, bush..........	7,641,700	1,443,000	2,553,600
Barley, bush..........	78,900	150,300	383,200
Rye, bush..........	118,900	106,000	214,700
Oats, bush..........	3,544,900	2,261,000	2,375,000

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has attracted very little attention, at previous prices.

HOPS—Sales 75 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@14c. ₩ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in demand, at steady prices. In Albany the stock is large, owing to the accumulations from recent heavy receipts. The *Evening Journal* says: "Freights on the Canal are advancing; from Buffalo they are 50c. ₩ M. higher than last week, and the probability is that they will advance further soon. This advance cannot fail to diminish shipments or raise the price of lumber in the market. At present lumber is as low as it will be during the year, and river transportation is also low. These facts have induced several Eastern dealers to buy for their Winter stock, and close buyers will be apt to purchase largely during the month. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856.......	9,731,410	869	—	8,414,118
1857.......	15,236,100	2,247	7,009	9,891,000
1858.......	7,834,503	815	—	1,478,020
1859.......	11,091,000	1,797	2,875	5,232,646
1860.......	11,017,000	3,005	—	5,925,800

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856.......	111,744,148	20,728	8,170	46,597,935
1857.......	122,620,762	33 285	25,894	91,629,729
1858.......	148,790,027	16,467	80,770	66 530,851
1859.......	155,986,762	33,027	52,228	73,086,503
1860.......	174,300,600	29,776	31,959	64,126,679

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate today; prices have not varied materially. The principal sales have been 370 hhds. Cuba, chiefly Muscovado, at 24c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive at unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention, chiefly at $2 75 ₩ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 620 bbls. Estimated stock, 9,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, within a range of 39c.@40c. ₩ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,207 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 4,500 bbls. Tar has been sparingly sought after, mainly at $2 87½@$3 ₩ bbl. None arrived during the week. The estimated stock on hand is 1,500 bbls. Resin has been lightly dealt in, including common at $1 32½@$1 37½; strained at $1 40@$1 50, and No. 2 at $1 55@$1 87½ ₩ 310 ℔s.; with No. 1 at $1 90@3 50 ₩ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 12 316 bbls. Estimated stock of Common Resin, 30,000 bbls. Messrs. Tucker & Stewart have prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 14, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Export.
Crude Turpentine, bbls..........	44,878	36,166
Spirits Turpentine, bbls..........	94,019	41,735
Resin, bbls..........	430,259	333,134
Tar, bbls..........	40,257	20,337

OILS—Crude Whale is in good request, chiefly at 55c.@58c. ₩ gallon. Crude Sperm is inquired for, but being held at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ gallon, the current movements are restricted. Refined Whale and Sperm are attracting more attention at buoyant prices. Linseed is selling slowly at 60c.@61c. ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Aug. 13, sales were made of 2,974 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 50; with 450 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, at 53c.; 450 do., at 55c.; and 200 do., do., at 56c. ₩ gallon; with 1,200 bbls. South Sea and Humpback at a price not transpired. Also, for export, 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm in Fairhaven, 400 do. in Westport, and 50 do. in Nantucket, all at $1 50 ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 12, '60	50,343	115,905	1,016,600
Same time last year.......	72,308	183,631	1,770,700

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 20@$19 30; Old Mess at $18 50@$18 62; New Prime at $14@$14 12½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Lard has not varied. The day's transactions add up 400 tcs. and bbls., at 12⅞c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔. Beef rules quiet at old rates; 270 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@4 50 for Country Prime ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $10@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@7¾c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales to day, 140 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 1,650 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7¾c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, 21c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shiproom is quite scarce, and shipowners are claiming higher rates, especially for the principal British ports. Hence, the current engagements are limited. For Liverpool, Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11d. ₩ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and Grain, 11¼d.@11½d. ₩ bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1860.

The cattle-yards were better filled, this morning, than we have seen them in nine months or a year past. The few preliminary sales yesterday left most of the cattle at Allerton's yards, this week, still on hand for to-day's operations. The total receipts at all the City markets, for a week past, have been larger than during any previous week since Nov. 15, 1859. The general weight and quality of the animals exhibited some improvement upon last week, though the average was certainly not above medium. We saw no bullocks of a weight and quality to entitle them to rank as "premiums," while there was a considerable sprinkling of small half fed Western steers, which should certainly have been left at home to work up some of the good corn crop now approaching maturity. It is literally a waste of material, and bad economy in every way to send such animals to an overstocked market to be sold as beef; and some of the owners will find this out to their cost when they come to reckon up the net proceeds after deducting freight, yardage, commissions, &c. Sales were made to-day as low as $30 per head, which certainly can not afford much profit after deducting $12 to $18 per head for expenses. Estimating the average weight of the bullocks this week at a little below 700 pounds net or dressed weight, the total supply of beef is equivalent to three and a half million pounds; but surprising as it may seem, all these cattle was sold. There were some out of town butchers, however, who helped to clear out the yards. Prices were ½c. lower upon an average than one week ago.... Milch cows sell very slowly at low prices. The present demand does not warrant sending them in from the country..... Veal Calves sell quickly at advanced rates, owing to a scarcity. The best went readily at 6½c., in a few instances 7c..... Sheep and Lambs come in freely, but the demand continues good, although prices are not as high as two weeks ago. Much of the stock is thin, and many lambs sell at $2 50@$3, each; fine ones, $4. Sheep are worth about the same prices, or 4c.@4½c. ₩ ℔, live weight. .... Swine is not in active demand, the 4,000 hogs fully answering the requirements of buyers, and prices are tending downward, although but little changed from last week.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week........	5,195	142	625	14,022	4,045
Previous week....	4,322	158	752	14,547	5,016
Same w'k last year	4,594	201	710	16,113	4,481
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,029. Total number received the previous week, 24,795, being a decrease of 766 swine and sheep, with an increase of beeves.

Of the 5,195 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,076 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 954 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 35 were yarded at Browning's; 11 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 41 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street; while 78 were disposed of on Sunday.

Of the 4,076 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 366 head came from New-York, 1,605 from Illinois, 143 from Iowa, 361 from Kentucky, 1178 from Ohio, 73 from Canada, 49 from Michigan, 21 from Pennsylvania, 106 from Indiana, and 174 from Missouri. Illinois continues, as heretofore, to be the largest contributor, but is pretty closely followed this week by Ohio.

The 5,030 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 2,052; Hudson River Railroad, 1,850; Harlem Railroad, 45; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 131; Hudson River Boats, 654; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 298.

The proposed union of the New-York Central and Harlem Roads will probably cause an additional number of cattle to be shipped over the latter road, which will land them at the cattle-yards.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

A heavy rain during the forenoon of Tuesday, kept buyers away and sellers in-doors. A moderate business was done in the afternoon, but most of the cattle were sold to-day. To say that trade was dull—buyers slow and offish, very much disposed to get cattle upon their own terms—would be near the correct thing. The stock itself was in a fair condition, quite superior to that of last week, and for the best grades the demand was tolerably good at a decline in price of ¼c. ₩ ℔. from the ruling prices last week. The common and poor grades, of which over 4,000 head of cattle at Allerton's furnished a sufficient number, sold slowly at prices ½c. lower than similar grades brought last week. All of the right good killing steers went at 9c., and for the best 9½c. was obtained—only a few at this price, however—while fair cattle brought 8c.@8½c. Some of the very thin oxen, stags, old cows and little "hoppers" went at 6c., which was all they were worth.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle........	None.	None.
First quality..........	9c. @ 9½c.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.
Medium quality........	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality..........	7½c.@ 7¾c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality........	6c. @ 6½c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	7c. @ 9c.	7½c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales...	7¾c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8¼c.

We give a decline of ¼c. ₩ ℔., which is all the present market will bear. Had the cattle been of the same quality as one week ago, ½c. would be nearer the figure.

Our remarks of last week relating to paying a commission, rather than undertake to sell one's own cattle, could not have been read by one drover who undertook to operate this week. He thought to save the selling commission, and so worked during the two days sales on a single carload of cattle, and late in the afternoon of the second day had only disposed of about one half of them, and in payment for these had taken a quantity of bad money. Becoming disgusted with the New-York cattle market, he withdrew the remainder of his cattle and shipped them to Albany, previously coming to the wise conclusion that if ever he came here again with cattle he would cheerfully pay a commission for having them sold.... The trade at Albany on Monday was limited. Some 800 head went East and about the same number changed hands for this market, but it was hard work to make a commission on them by reselling them here.... The sales at Bergen Hill were unusually large for this season.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

Hurd & Cary were selling 39 Illinois steers of 6¼ cwt., medium flesh, for J. T. Alexander, at 8c.; also, 15 for the same party at 8½c., as they were of a better grade.

T. Gillis sold 65 head of medium Illinois and Ohio steers, of 6 cwt., at 6½c.@8c. They were a lot he had previously bought at Albany.

Miller & Hughes were selling 53 pretty good Ohio steers for J. M. White. Rated 6½ cwt., and were running out at 8½c. They also sold, partly here and partly at Bergen, 69 head of light grass cows, heifers and steers for R. Hewett, of Ohio, at 7½c.; also, 17 small grass cows and steers for J. H. Masterson at similar prices.

J. H. Williams was selling for Seldenridge & Co. 77 pretty fair Ohio cattle of 7¼ cwt at 8½c.@9c.

J. M. Smith—better known as Yankee Smith to distinguish him from other John Smiths—came in with 123 head of well-fed cattle—the best lot of its size on sale—from Sangamon County, Ill. They weighed about 15 cwt. at home, and were selling by Wertheimer & Bro., at an average of 9c.

I. Budlong sold 41 very common light Illinois steers, cows and heifers for Sherwood, at a trifle less than $30 each. Rated 4½ cwt. Also, for C. Thomas, 41 light Michigan cattle of 5 cwt., at $32@$33 each.

Doty & Hoffman sold for A. Dunham 78 head of common Missouri steers, of 7½ cwt., at $61 each. They also bought 46 very good Ohio steers, of 8 cwt., which they retailed here at $72 each. In addition, they purchased another lot of 38 light Ohio steers at Albany; rated 6½ cwt., and ran out here at $52 ₩ head. They also wholesaled 32 good Ohio steers, of 7¾ cwt, at $66 50, to be retailed again.

J. C. Hoag sold 60 common Illinois steers, for Capt. W. J. Hutchinson; rated 6¼ cwt., and brought $52 each, or 8c. ₩ ℔.

S. Sherman sold 60 pair 6½ cwt. Ohio steers, for R. R. Seymour, at 8c @9c.

J. A. Merritt, for Alexander & Fitch, 97 common Illinois steers, with a few oxen of 7 cwt., at an average of 8c.

T. Bloomer sold 50 head of fairish Illinois steers for Geo. Reed. Rated 7¼ cwt., and brought 8c.@8¼c. ₩ ℔.

C. G. Teed sold for Geo. Reed 87 commonish Illinois steers and oxen of, say, 7 cwt., at 8c.@8½c., with a few at 9c.

T. C. Eastman sold 89 fair Illinois steers for J. Dalbey. Rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 8½c.

Also, with C. W. Congee, on their own account, 62 head of fine Kentucky Durhams, rated 8¼ cwt., which run out at 8c.@9½c. They were among the best lots on sale, although but few brought 9½c.

Congee & Allerton sold, on their own account, 95 Kentucky cattle, similar to the above, of 8¾ cwt.@8½ cwt, which brought 8c.@9½c.—few at the latter price, although a fine killing lot.

Murray & Glover sold 85 Illinois cattle for J. T. Alexander. Rated light 6 cwt., commonish, and run out at 8c.

S. Ulery had 112 of J. T. Alexander's Illinois steers, with a few roughish oxen and stags. They would dress strong 7½ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.—some of the rough ones 7c. P. Dolan sold, on his own account, 44 head of medium Illinois steers, of 5¾ cwt., at 6½c @7c., as he calls them; but we would not be surprised if the butchers found the prices higher when they killed the animals, as cattle generally dress light at this season.

MILCH COWS.

Those engaged in selling cows have complained, for several months, of a dull trade. However this may have been, the trade is certainly so now, as private gentlemen are mostly enjoying abundance of pure milk in the country, without so much as thinking of buying cows at this season. Milkmen are in want of but few fresh cows, so that those sent to this City for sale literally have to go "begging for purchasers." We saw very fair cows, of say 16 quarts capacity daily, which were offered at $30 each, with no takers. They would have brought $40 one year ago.

VEAL CALVES.

Owing to a heavy rain on Monday and Tuesday the usual number of calves were not forwarded for sale. This caused a short supply at Forty-fourth-street, and prices advanced ¼c.@½c. ₩ ℔. Prime calves have been sold at 7c., but only to those who took the very best, and then it was usually at the down-town markets where they can charge a little more than at head-quarters. For good calves 6½c. was readily paid to-day, and so down to 5c. for common ones. They were all sold at an early hour.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply continues large and prices are slightly declining, although equal to-day to what they were last Wednesday, as the pens were not full this morning. Good sheep are in demand, the majority of the stock being rather thin. For such 4½c. ₩ ℔., live weight, could be obtained, and 4c. for medium to fair qualities. Lambs are plenty and command 5c.@6c. ₩ ℔., mostly 5½c., although light thin ones can be had for 4c.

Browning reports the largest receipts of any previous week since Sept. of last year, viz; 7,096, without including some 600 which came in this morning. Of this large number the greater part had been sold at last week's figures, or a shade advance. They were brought in from the following States by the owners whose names are annexed. From New-York, 3,867, brought in 92 by M. Pratt; 120, J. Montony; 67, M. Schultz; 112 J. J. Plattner; 80, J. Settesley; 152, B. Cook; 239, by J. Simons; 52, H. Wilbur; 200, A. Cramer; 91, R. L. Bamber; 11, E. Mallex; 35, J. Budd; 36, L. Degroot; 86, R. Rutt; 478, P. Kilmer; 77, S. Stewart; 87, A. M. Culver; 215, R. McGraw; 110, J. Shimel; 124, L. Miller; 316, E Roe; 82, J. Van Tassell; 100, S. D. Steward; 50, W. Miller; 68, H. Todd; 212, S. Housley; 216, D. Poncher; 203, R. Lantz; 156, W. T. Fett. From New-Jersey—535 brought in; 10 by J. Stantral; 25, B. Lawrence; 60, H. Quicksell; 97, W. Searles; 79, G. B. Holcombe; 79, L. Bellis; 35, Apgar & Lindeberry; 50, P. A. Bloom; 100, Carhart & Young. From Ohio—1,054 brought in; 202 by S. W. Payne; 360, Nesbitt & Troup; 90, T. Hossberry; 202, G. Mitchell; 200, L. Hughes. From Indiana—741 brought in; 398 by Clark & Hossberry; 190, D. McVay; 153, A. B. Cornwall. From Illinois—268 by Metcalf & Windsor. From Pennsylvania—424 brought in; 107 by A. B. Miller; 107, Thos. B. Meeker; 115, W. La Rue; 95, S. Sheib. From Canada—207 by J. Simons.

Among the Sheep Brokers' reports are the following:

117 New-Jersey lambs for P. A. Bloom......	$450 25
76 New-Jersey lambs for G. B. Holdomb......	228 12
35 N. Jersey lambs for Apgar & Leindberry	90 00
60 Pennsylvania lambs for H. Quicksell....	235 50
77 Pennsylvania lambs, for Wm. Seals......	277 88
95 Pennsylvania lambs for S. Shelf......	282 12
115 Pennsylvania lambs for W. L. Rue......	294 61
107 Penn. sheep and lambs for T. Meeker....	298 00
107 Penn. sheep and lambs for Miller......	347 75
153 Indiana sheep and lambs for A. B. Cornell	562 87
200 Indiana sheep and lambs for P. Waner..	683 12
1,352	$4 571 92

Which is an increase of $3 38 each. Messrs. B. & K. consider the market rather better than last week.

Thomas C. Larkin sold

91 Lambs........	$342 13	139 Lambs........	$388 00
87 Lambs........	271 88	115 Sheep........	$661 25
25 Lambs........	88 75	202 Sheep........	708 37
110 Lambs........	288 75		
60 Lambs........	187 56	829	$2,932 60

Which was an average of $3 53 ₩ head.

J. McCarty reports sales of 438 sheep and lambs, at an average of $3 41 each, while R. H. Hume gives sales of 1,686 head for $6,294 83, or an average of $3 73 each.

O'Brien & McGraw received the below-mentioned lots at their Sixth-street market during the past week. From New-York, 109 by R. Van Wyck; 158, P. Reed; 81, E. Hunt; 67, A. P. White; 30, J. H. New; 14, H. Vunch; 239, J. Collins; 199, R. McGraw; 69, M. Greene; 80, C. Thorne; 208, A. Lister; 101, W. Armstrong; 138, L. Hagadorn & Co.; 34, J. Manning; 112, J. H. Loomis; 45, W. O'Donnell; 61, G. H. Terry; 199 S. White; 113 R. Jenkin; 41, M. Cook. From Ohio, 197, by J. Reynolds. Total, 2,295.

Sales were made as follows:

93 lambs........	$193 00	158 sheep & lambs.	536 00
109 lambs........	279 37	241 sheep & lambs.	691 62
115 lambs........	393 50	80 sheep & lambs.	191 25
70 lambs........	164 25	138 sheep & lambs.	457 00
83 sheep........	326 87	61 sheep & lambs.	124 75
208 sheep........	680 50	199 sheep & lambs.	729 00
101 sheep........	404 00	1127 sheep........	286 71
87 sheep........	341 00	197 sheep........	741 13
67 sheep........	327 22		
		2,119	$5,773 17

Allerton reports receipts of 658 sheep and lambs, while Chamberlain gives 3,973, making the total City receipts 14,022.

Miller, Hagar & Rood sold at Browning's,

100 Lambs, 21s....	$262 50	10 Lambs, 36s......	$45 00
359 Sheep, $3....	1,073 93	68 Sheep, 31s......	263 50
199 Sheep, B'g'n, 29s	721 38	13 Sheep, 40s......	65 00
100 Lambs........	270 74	849	$2,702 05

Average ₩ lot, $3 18.

SWINE.

There is little activity in the hog market. Receipts are not large but quite sufficient for the present requirements, when other meats are plenty, vegetables and fruit both abundant and cheap, so that swine's flesh is not in such demand as to keep prices very high, with receipts of over 4,000 hogs, following 5,000 the previous week. Prices are a shade lower than last week.

G. W. Dorman, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dressed.
Corn hogs—prime........	6⅝c.@6¾c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Corn hogs—medium........	6⅛c.@6⅜c.	8⅛c.@8⅜c.
Corn hogs—light and fat...	6¼c.@6½c.	8⅛c.@8⅜c.
Still hogs........	6⅛c.@6⅜c.	7⅝c.@7⅞c.

Mast and Still hogs not wanted.

Market slow and prices favoring the buyer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—BIANCO—THE CONTRABANDIST—ALCIDE—CORDE TENDUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—INGOMAR—MASSACRE OF GLENCOE—PADDY CAREY.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway—SAM COWELL'S COMIC SONGS, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Douglas Democratic State Convention closed its labors yesterday, with the selection of an electoral ticket in fusion with the Bell and Everett men, and the adoption of a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention relative to the questions at issue in the campaign, and the duty of the Democracy in the premises. The Douglas Committee of Conference, it is understood, had considerable difficulty in arranging the terms of fusion with the Bell Committee, and the Convention was obliged to adjourn once or twice, to await the result of their deliberations, but everything was finally arranged satisfactorily. The ticket was applauded vehemently when it was read to the Convention, and was adopted unanimously.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday from Vera Cruz, with important dispatches for the Government relative to Mexican affairs. MIRAMON is stated to be retreating before the Liberals, but in what direction does not appear. It is probably not towards the capital, however, as there is nothing there at present to render the place an inviting one for him. The Spanish Minister there is represented to be pressing the matter of the Spanish claims, but the ghost of a Government is both impracticable and intractable, and his success is consequently poor. The Spanish Commodore at Vera Cruz has also made a demand upon JUAREZ for the surrender of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion*, but the demand had been refused.

Later advices are received from Havana, by way of New-Orleans, but there is nothing important. A cargo of 340 coolies had been landed from the ship *Staghound*. The Sugar market was firm.

The Overland Pony Express arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday night, with advices from California to the 4th inst., from the Sandwich Islands to July 19, and from China to June 15—the latter, however, not so late as received by the European steamers. The political contest in California was progressing with only ordinary spirit, both wings of the Democracy being confident of success. The arrivals of Chinamen at San Francisco, for three months, are estimated at upwards of 7,000—more than half of whom had gone to British Columbia. The ship *Moonlight*, which had arrived from Hong-Kong, brought 326, and two more vessels were reported as on the way. The newly-discovered silver mines of Coso are reported very rich. Col. FREMONT and a party of friends had gone there. The Indians in the Carson Valley region are still troublesome. A fight was reported to have taken place at Black Rock, in which a party of 28 Americans were forced to retreat, with the loss of two men. The Indians are reported to be congregating all along the emigrant routes. An election was to be held in the Carson Valley settlement for Territorial offices. The news from the Sandwich Islands is of little interest. The Hudson's Bay Company's establishment was to be removed from Honolulu to Vancouver's.

Our Special Correspondents at various points in the British Provinces furnish us with a variety of interesting information relative to the movements, past and perspective, of the Prince of Wales. The programme of the Prince's movements in Canada has been prepared, and will be found in our columns. It extends over a period of one month, from the 17th inst. to the 17th proximo, and leaves him at Niagara. His subsequent movements have not yet been determined upon, but it is probable that he will go thence to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, taking the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, and on to Washington. From Washington he will probably come northward again, stopping a day or two in Philadelphia, and making his last visit to New-York, when he will embark again for England—the fleet meantime having been sent round here to meet him. The Prince will arrive at Quebec to-day, where a splendid reception awaits him. In Montreal, too, his reception will be magnificent, as may be judged by our Correspondent's letter, for which, in advance of the mails, we are indebted to the courtesy of the National Express Company.

Life at Newport, at Saratoga, on the Catskills and elsewhere in the country, is depicted by the letters of our correspondents at the various points indicated. To those of us who are unable, from press of business or lack of means, to go to either of these pleasant places, it may be a source of melancholy pleasure to know what other people are doing there.

The *Great Eastern* sailed yesterday afternoon for Halifax and Milford Haven, in accordance with the announcement of her consignees. She takes out one hundred and ten passengers—twenty-five of whom go to Halifax only—but no freight. During the day, two attachments, one against the ship and one against COX, the well-remembered steward, were issued. The one against the ship was upon a claim for $270 for supplies, and the one against COX was upon a claim for $384 71, also for supplies. She was bonded by her consignees to meet all judgments against her, and the sheriff seized poor COX's goods in payment of his indebtedness.

The three African boys, TONY, SUGLIO and PABLO, who arrived here by the slave brig *Wm. R. Kibby*, are still in the custody of the Marshal, and are detained at the Eldridge-street Jail. They appear cheerful and contented, and show much aptitude for learning the names of persons and things. The Marshall will await the orders of the Government respecting the disposition to be made of them.

The Committee appointed to adopt means for aiding the sufferers by the late massacre in Syria, held a meeting at the Tract House yesterday, and appointed Mr. WM. A. BOOTH Treasurer of the Committee, who will receive contributions from the public at his office, No. 95 Front-street.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, Justice LEONARD yesterday rendered his opinion in the case of Dr. JEROME against the Commissioners of Emigration,—holding that th office of the relator had never been abolished by legislation, and that he must be paid. A peremptory mandamus was allowed. In the same Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the case of the Commissioners of Record against the Board of Supervisors, was heard. The Board of Supervisors claim that the act creating the Record Commission is unconstitutional, and that for that reason they are not bound to obey it; that a portion of the appropriation is to pay MCSPEDON & BAKER, whose claim is still in litigation; and that the Commissioners should wait until the report of the Committee of the Board, in regard to it, was in. The Court reserved its decision. Before Judge BRADY, in the Common Pleas Court, one ABRAHAM VOORHIS made application for an attachment against the Lelands of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others, they having failed to appear as witnesses in a proceeding instituted by a judgment creditor to get hold of a portion of the Japanese appropriation. It was claimed that the Lelands and the City owed the judgment debtor about $1,000 for work and materials in fitting the rooms for the great ball. The Court reserved its decision.

The Stock Market yesterday fell off ½@1 ₱ cent. on the buoyant prices of the day before, and then closed steady. New-York Central, 86¼; Illinois Central, 84¼ ₱ cent. The market for Money rather easier on Discounts, and steady on temporary Loan.

The transactions in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were less extensive, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were quiet. Sugars were in good request. Molasses attracted more attention. The movements in Metals and Oils were restricted. Most other branches of trade remained as previously represented.

The Bell and Douglas Fusion.

The Democratic Convention at Syracuse yesterday completed its labors. Having thrown Tammany Hall overboard the day before, and rushed into the arms of Mayor WOOD, it consummated its work of self-immolation by burying itself in the embraces of Messrs. HUNT and BROOKS. And yet its sacrifice is not complete enough to be magnanimous, nor bold enough to be effective. It went just far enough to give the rump of the old American Party an excuse for abandoning their own ground, and going over, bag and baggage, to the Democrats. And if it had not gone half so far, the result would have been precisely the same.

The Convention yesterday put in nomination an electoral ticket,—giving the Americans some half-dozen members,—and adopted a resolution inviting the American Committee with which it had been in consultation, to take seats upon the floor. These were all the concessions made,—and they were all that were needed. The fact is, the leaders of this American movement have been shivering for a month lest no door should be opened for their admission into the Democratic wigwam. They lost no time in availing themselves of the crevice at Syracuse, and are now snugly stowed away under hatches, where they will probably remain until the election is over.

We shall probably have now no Bell and Everett Electoral ticket in this State. These gentlemen have been deliberately *sold out* by their friends. Gov. HUNT distinctly foreshadowed this operation in his speech at the Troy Convention, and again at Baltimore—and he has pursued it with steady constancy from the very beginning. His main desire has been to defeat the Republicans,—not so much from any dissent from their principles as from a fervid hatred of their leading men. We presume he would hail the election of BRECKINRIDGE or LANE, to be President for the next four years, with satisfaction, if it were the only way of excluding from influence the leading Republicans of this State.

It remains to be seen how large a number of the conservatives, whom he professes to represent, share his resentments and will follow his example. We do not believe their number will be large. The fusion will give BRADY some thousands of votes which could never be cast for any party in the least allied with the old American organization. We doubt whether their loss will be made good by accessions from other quarters.

The Slave Trade.

The presence in our waters of two captured slavers is ample evidence of the existence and flourishing condition of the African slave traffic. We say flourishing, because both of the vessels brought into this port had safely landed their human freights on the Island of Cuba. The adventurers who bought, equipped and dispatched these ships have reaped the handsome profits of their daring enterprise. The United States, at a formidable cost, has arrived after the fact, and secured the shell, after the kernel has abundantly repaid the hazards of the business. The shipping may possibly be condemned; the owners, jubilant at their profits and their security, will laugh at the adjudication of Admiralty Courts, and the sales of Marshals. Their market is already made.

The frequency with which these captures are announced creates the impression that the Slave-trade has suddenly sprung into new vigor. The fact is doubtless otherwise. The importation of slaves into Cuba is largely dependent on the demand there may be for the cane crop; and as the price of sugar has of late years ruled high, and the inducement to extend the area under cultivation has been enormous. there have, of course, been extra inducements to the cupidity of the Slave-trader. It has always been the policy of the Spanish colonies to rely for a renewal of the slave population, less upon breeding than upon fresh importations. Hence the assorted cargoes secured by the dealer have in all instances been chiefly of males. The cost of raising a new generation of laborers has been found less profitable than to steal it; and accordingly Cuba and Porto Rico, more distinctly than any other regions cultivated by negro labor, have indicated the increased demand for slaves by the increase of the importations. The novel vigilance of our navy has not resulted in disclosing an entirely new and distinguishable activity of the traffic; but merely such an increase as might be presupposed from the quotations of sugar in the Havana market.

The tales of cargoes landed on the American coast, whether in Georgia, Alabama, or Texas, may generally be received with incredulity. There is enough proof to show that the men engaged in the outfit of slavers are not American citizens, looking to an American market, but foreigners, Spaniards or Portuguese, whose connections with the Spanish Colonies invite them to such piratical speculations. The undertaking of LAMAR was like the man himself, *sui generis*. It was prompted partly by impueence anp partly by avarice, and has found few few imitators among Americans. We may be done under such an administration of Federal laws as we enjoy at present, is no argument as to what is likely to be done under another President; and even if we admit the improbable stories of slaves landed on the Pearl and the Black Warrior rivers, and on the Brazos Islands, we remain without reason to persuade ourselves that the Slave-trade is again revived with the energy of the colonial period. The great market is Cuba and its sister island; the great trader is Spain; and to Spain should all the pressure be applied, which is regarded by untiring philanthropists of the Brougham type, as essential to the repression of the traffic.

And in this connexion it is well worthy of remark, that in all the recent discussions relative to the admission of Spain to the rank of a first-rate Power, no allusion to the treacherous infidelity of that crown to its engagements for the suppression of the Slave-trade has been made. All the other great European States have bound themselves in treaties to this effect, which they have observed at very great cost. Spain, more than forty years ago, entered into similar engagements, and for forty years has encouraged the trade by all possible covert means, and has given more cost and trouble to the French and English navies than all other slaveholding communities combined. We are not a little surprised, therefore, that no voice has been raised to protest against her recognition as a great Power, until this stain should have been wiped off, and a compliance with treaty stipulations insisted upon. The attentions of Lord BROUGHAM should not be reserved for the American Minister. His Excellency of Madrid is entitled to his share of captious courtesy.

Personal Politics.

The Republicans of this State do not seem to be quite harmonious in regard to their local nominations, although they are perfectly united in support of their Presidential candidate. The election of a Governor occasions a good deal of ill-feeling in various quarters. GOV. MORGAN is a candidate for reëlection, and, in spite of the hostility of sundry local interests and the disaffection of many friends of GOV. SEWARD, who charge him with indifference, or, at least, inactivity, in the matter of his nomination at Chicago, he will unquestionably receive the nomination. His repeated veto of the Susquehanna Railroad bill,—after his virtual pledge to sign it if divested of certain obnoxious features contained in the bill as first passed,—has created a very bitter hostility to him in that section of the State;—while his zealous advocacy of the Tolling and Pro-Rata projects, made the Railroad interest his active enemy.

But his veto of the City Railroad charters gave him the prestige of remarkable honesty—and whatever may be the merits of the case, the leading men of the Republican Party very wisely decline to make an issue on that point. Whether he deserves all the credit on that score which he receives, or not, his defeat in Convention would unquestionably be attributed to that cause, and the Republican Party of the State would be saddled with its responsibility. GOV. MORGAN will, therefore, be renominated without serious opposition, as he has the support of both the Seward and the anti-Seward wings of the Republican Party.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, which never makes the mistake of suppressing any information it may possess from motives of policy, declares that Mr. GREELEY has been seeking this nomination and only abandoned the quest when he discovered that it was hopeless. The same paper, in a curious article which we copy elsewhere, also asserts that Mr. GREELEY is a candidate for the United States Senate in place of Mr. SEWARD whose term expires next March. The very positive and peremptory manner in which this statement is made, looks as if it had some foundation in truth. The *Courier* seeks to avoid the difficulty by declaring that Mr. SEWARD must be again returned,—that he has never authorized any announcement of his retirement, and that, until he does so, no one has any right to assume that he would decline to serve the State for another term.

All this may be very true. But we are inclined to think that both Mr. SEWARD'S friends and his enemies have other views for him. The former doubtless hope that, in the event of LINCOLN'S election (which seems almost certain), he will hold a still more prominent position of influence and responsibility in the new Administration:—and the latter will do all in their power to exclude him even from the seat which he now holds.

Judging from his brief experience in the other House of Congress, it may fairly be doubted whether Mr. GREELEY would quite fill Mr. SEWARD'S place in the Senate. The question of mileage is of less importance and interest than it used to be, and Mr. G's. style of oratory is somewhat less classic and impressive than befits the Senate,—unless he has improved very considerably since his former Congressional career. The speeches which he did not make, but printed in the *Tribune*, were very good:—the others will never take rank with the best productions of CLAY and WEBSTER.

We should be sorry to see our ambitious neighbor again deprived of offices for which he has so marked and conspicuous a taste,—and trust that some way may be devised of reconciling his aspirations with the public good.

The Japanese Robbery.

The Common Council is taking a resting spell on the Japanese swindle. It is waiting for the storm to blow over. When the Press has done talking of the subject and the public is supplied with some new topic of comment and curiosity, the nice little bill of $105,000 will be called up,—passed, signed and paid. This is evidently the calculation of the parties interested. Experience justifies them, probably, in relying upon a relapse in the public system. Its fever of indignation will doubtless give place to a languid curiosity, and finally to complete indifference to the whole affair.

Indeed, the public has got so far already in this direction, that all they ask is to *see the items*. They have ceased to object to the size of the bill,—and are only curious as to its composition. If they could only be gratified with a sight of the details, they would willingly consent to the payment of the aggregate. But common people cannot understand how the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel can possibly make out a bill of $91,000 for thirteen days board of seventy people, even including the Ball and the stealings of the Aldermen. The LELANDS are undoubtedly clever men,—good at cyphering and quite as competent as any gentlemen of their profession to make out a list of charges to suit the most luxurious taste. But this last achievement is something quite out of the ordinary run.

Take the KOSSUTH reception, for example, in the Fall of 1851. The illustrious Magyar came here with a suite of *sixty-seven* persons,—very few of them servants, and nearly all men of mark and military rank. They were received with immense *éclat* by the City Government; an enormous procession marched them through the streets; they were quartered in splendid style at the Irving House, then the leading City hotel, where they remained *one month and ten days*—three times as long as the Japanese—and an immense host of Aldermen and their hangers-on assembled there daily, to enjoy free champagne and manifest their devotion to the cause of freedom. Two magnificent public dinners were given to them,—one of which has never been equaled for the profusion of viands and liquids, and for the general elegance with which it was served. Yet the entire expense of receiving, feasting and entertaining the illustrious Hungarian was less than *twenty thousand dollars*, and the charges of the Irving House for boarding the whole number, including the dinners, was only a little over *sixteen thousand!* Yet very strenuous opposition was made to the payment of the Bill on the ground of its alleged extravagance.

Contrast this with the $91,000 charged by the LELANDS. Their bill may be all right,—but the public will not believe it until they see the items. They may get their money;—if they have spent it, they are entitled to it. But they cannot afford, for any sum of money, to rest under the imputation of having made themselves parties to such an enormous swindle as this Japanese affair appears to be. They owe it to themselves to publish their bill of particulars, whether the Committee of the Common Council see fit to do it or not.

Departure of the Great Eastern.

The great ship left us yesterday. Her arrival at this port on the 28th of June will long dwell in the memories of the multitude who assembled, at every convenient and inconvenient spot, on both sides of the bay, from New-York and Jersey cities to the Narrows, to see her steam up the harbor and reach her dock. It will be remembered equally by those on the river, who, in row-boat, sail-boat, tug-boat, yacht and steamer, laid wait for her and followed in her wake, like porpoises after a whale. The booming of the cannon from the forts, and from various vessels at the docks, is still in their ears. Men, who are middle-aged, will tell of the scene when they are grown old, and boys will recall it when they are middle-aged men.

And now the big ship is gone. She may return again, but the probability is that she will not. How has she been received? Her directors, her officers, her countrymen (for she has such an individuality about her that she seems almost sentient and prides herself upon being English all over), must admit that no reception could possibly be more cordial than that she met with; that she was greeted with the warmest applauses of the people and the press; that curiosity almost overran its legitimate bounds, and became desperation and even agony, to get on board of her; that the charge of one dollar a ticket, though it was altogether opposed to American notions of the eternal fitness of things, did not deter many thousands from visiting her, during the first week, and that when a dawning insight into American customs induced her directors, or consignees, or secretary, or somebody, to reduce the price of admission one-half, she was fairly overflowing with visitors. There is, on her own showing, the fact, that on one day, twenty-five thousand people visited her, and scarcely any day. after the reduction of price, and previous to the Cape May trip, were there less than sixteen thousand.

And she was well worth visiting. Some of her inspectors concluded that there was nothing about her worthy of praise, except her bulk and outline. On the same principle the Pyramids might be objected to, and St. Peter's at Rome. She is the largest ship ever yet built. With all the drawbacks of her incompleteness—and she is confessedly unfinished—she remains, at present, the marine marvel of the world.

Coming to us as she did, welcomed as she was, creating such enthusiasm, causing locomotives from distant States to groan under the load of visitors to her, whom they had to draw, how is it that she left us yesterday, comparatively unhonored and unnoticed? When, some years ago, a European steamer was frozen in the ice, in Boston harbor, nearly the entire male population of that city went to work and dug a channel of exit for her through the ice. The *Great Eastern*, we are afraid, might have remained here forever, before any number of people could have been so found to exert themselves. But they would have done it, and much more if necessary, before that unfortunate trip to Cape May.

It was not the fault of the ship that she failed on that disastrous excursion. It was not the fault of her officers. The whole responsibility must rest with the Directors, who consulted their own obstinacy and conceit, instead of common sense or their consignees, and who trusted their own reputation, and, what is still more valuable, perhaps, the reputation of the gigantic enterprise which rests upon their shoulders, to chance. The fact is, the English do not know how to manage large crowds. They have nothing of that splendid executive ability in which the French excel. It takes them three times as long as it takes Frenchmen or Americans to organize any great movement. The mishaps of the Crimea were due to the same cause as the blunders of the *Great Eastern*. And the fault of the Directors consists in their not having intrusted the management of the supplies on board, to somebody accustomed to the wants of a crowd, and to the habits and demands of the American people. It might have cost them a hundred dollars at the time, but it would have saved them tens of thousands in the end. For no pricked balloon ever collapsed more suddenly than did the *Great Eastern* enterprise after that wretched excursion.

But in spite of all these faults, we have the best wishes for the *Great Eastern*. We hope she may visit us often hereafter. Her presence here has given abundance of pleasure to many thousands. Our men of science, machinists and others will be none the worse, and may be consiedrably the better for her visit. Interchange of ideas, and great purposes, and noble emulations, even if they assume the form of a *Great Eastern*, or any other work of wonder, are never lost between ambitious and rival nations.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET SNARL—PROGRESS BACKWARDS.—The movement of the City to take summary possession of the Washington Market property yesterday, as we anticipated, proved a failure. The tenants declined to pay rent to anybody but the landlord from whom they held their leases. They had never known the City in the matter at all:—they rented their premises from TAYLOR, who was formally put in possession of the premises last November by the Sheriff, in pursuance of the decision of the case in which he appeared as plaintiff, and claimed the property under a lease from the State, which was the owner. The trial resulted in his favor: the title to the land was declared to be in the State, and the Sheriff put the State's lessee in possession. And it is from him that the tenants have leased their stands.

What the provisions of the law in such cases may be, we are not very accurately informed:—but it is not very likely that the City can acquire possession upon the simple order of a Judge, where the question of title was not even mooted, against the deliberate verdict of a jury on that very question. The City must bring a suit of ejectment against Mr. TAYLOR, and this will reopen the question of title. That was the way in which he obtained possession, and the City must go through precisely the same process.

Meantime, we are not surprised to see that this whole question is attracting the attention of the Press in the cities of the interior. A Syracuse journal makes it the text of some remarks, which we copy in another column. The State owns lands within the boundaries of nearly every city which she has chartered:—and the Syracuse paper protests against her relinquishing her claim to the water lands in New-York, unless she is also prepared to surrender her salt lands in Syracuse. The claim in one case is just as strong as in the other. There is no more reason, in point of fact or law, for asking the State to give up to the City the lands made below low-water mark, of which beyond all question she is the owner, than for demanding that she shall make a similar surrender of all the lands she may hold within the limits of every other city.

The people of the interior have a direct pecuniary interest in this matter, of which they are not at all likely to lose sight. And we should not be surprised to see a movement in the Legislature next Winter to repeal the law of last session, which permits a compromise of the conflicting claims, and to enforce the legal rights of the State to their full extent.

Minor Topics.

— Our dramatic readers will be delighted to learn from the following paragraph, published in one of the second-rate London papers, that the Luther of the American stage is properly appreciated abroad:

> THE PERSIA BROUGHT OVER FROM AMERICA EMINENT ACTORS.—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, who has been in the United States 18 years and who is about to appear in London; MR. DION BOUCICAULT, *who has been in America 7 years, and has initiated a great reform in the American stage;* and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, who has been a great pet in New-York.

Like MOLIERE'S citizen-gentleman, who talked prose all his life without knowing it, we have been unconsciously "reformed." Let us hope that we may be properly grateful for the blessing, now that it is revealed to us.

— A curious coincidence in crimes always deserves notice, perhaps as an illustration of Mr. BUCKLE'S law of averages, certainly as a fact of the passing day. The pirate HICKS has hardly been dismissed into eternity when we hear of an attempt on the life of a coasting captain in England, made in almost identical circumstances, though happily with a different result. Two men and a boy shipped on board the schooner *Flown*, of Bideford, hearing that the captain had received his freight-money and with the purpose of securing it,

> "Tuesday evening, the 19th of July, they seized, as they thought, a favorable opportunity for that purpose. It was the Captain's watch on deck, and one of the conspirators, who was at the helm from 8 to 10 o'clock, complaining of being cold, the Captain offered to take his place while he went for his coat. He went for his coat accordingly, and concealed an iron bolt about his person. He resumed his position at the wheel, and the Captain resumed his walk up and down the deck. Presently, softly and suddenly, the would-be pirate sprung upon the Captain and knocked him down. Mr. BALDSON, however, recovered his feet, seeing which, both men rushed towards him to inflict another blow, but he succeeded in jumping down into the cabin, and at once caught up a pistol, which he had loaded the evening before in consequence of these men endeavoring to get up a row, in which they were not able to succeed. They now battened down the Captain in his cabin, and, as the mate was in his berth, they thus confined both the Captain and the mate. They also battened down the forecastle, to prevent the other man interfering with them."

A parley then ensued, the upshot of which was that the men and the boy, finding the money was really not on board, accepted the Captain's watch and a few pounds in gold as a ransom, got into the small boat and sailed off. The boat and boy have since been found on the Devon coast. The men, we regret to say, appear to have been American sailors from New-Orleans. They have not yet been seized.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Advices from California—The Sandwich Islands and China.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, August 16.

The Pony Express arrived here last night with California dates to the 4th inst., Honolulu to July 19, and Hong Kong to June 15.

CALIFORNIA.

There is no news of consequence for this express.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to July 20, arrived at San Francisco August 1. A report came that the Express was to be discontinued, which causes expressions of regret.

Senators GWIN and LATHAM have arrived home. The former came by steamer, the latter overland.

The newspapers are loud in their denunciation of Senator GWIN, who seems to be held solely responsible for the defeat of HALE'S Overland bill.

The political contest in the State does not open with much more than ordinary spirit. Both wings of the Democracy are quite confident of carrying the State, and several bets offered that DOUGLAS would receive the most votes, have been taken even by Breckinridge men.

The three Democratic papers of Portland, Oregon are out for DOUGLAS.

The steamer *John L. Stephens*, on her last downward trip, took $45,000 worth of Washoe silver ore for New-York.

The ship *Moonlight* brings 326 Chinese passengers, and reports two more ships on the way from Hong Kong.

The arrivals of Chinamen during three months exceed 7,000, and more than half of that number have departed for British Columbia.

The excitement against the employment of Chinese in San Francisco, seems to have died ont.

THE SILVER MINING REGIONS.

Parties returned from the Coso mines report having discovered many new leads of silver and gold bearing quartz: they bring a large number of specimens, and it is generally believed that this new mining region is very rich and extensive. Col. FREMONT and a party of friends have gone there on account of the favorable reports received.

A report reached Carson Valley on the 2d, that a company of 28 men had just had a fight with Indians near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed and the balance forced to retreat. The different companies in that region prospecting for mines, numbering 100 men in all, were concentrating to give the Indians another fight. Large numbers of Indians were reported to be congregating along the emigrant routes, and it was feared they would be more troublesome.

An election was to be held in all the settlements of the Carson Valley mines on the 1st instant, to elect members of a Territorial Legisture, Sheriff, Treasurer, and Surveyor, local magistrates and all officers necessary to establish a form of Government until Congress acts.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark *Francis Palmer* has arrived, with Sandwich Islands dates to July 18, but the news is of little interest. The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government, to examine the affairs of the United States Hospital at Honolulu, in reference to disbursements by Consuls of the funds appropriated by Congress for the relief of sick and destitute, were investigating industriously, and strange developments were anticipated.

The Hudson Bay Company establishment at Honolulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The Hawaian Legislature was still in session, the principal and engrossing questions being hostility to the estimated expenditures proposed by the Minister of Finance, and opposition to the proposed license of the liquor traffic.

The market was completely overstocked with almost all kinds of goods.

Arrived at Honolulu, June 24, bark *Grecian*, 134 days from England; 28th, steamer *Kilona*, from New London, designed to navigate between the different islands of the Hawaian kingdom.

CHINA.

The ship *Moonlight* brings dates from Hong Kong to June 15.

There is not much news of importance.

Regarding the preparations of the Allies for War in Northern China, attempts had been made to hurry the British forces Northward, but serious casualties had occurred, arising principally from bad weather, causing delay. Two large transport vessels had been wrecked and another been laid up for repairs, while still another caught fire and was scuttled.

The Hong Hong *Press*, of the 14th June, remarked that it was doubtful whether the French took part in any of the early operations. Their forces would not be ready till August.

A new steamer built at Whampoa had been purchased by Admiral HOPE for $120,000 for the use of the expedition.

The Admiral claimed to be quite strong enough to attack the Taku forts with the British force under him.

The wrecked steamers were the British transport *Assistance* on the island of Hong Kong, and the French trenchart *Irene* in the harbor of Amoy. The leaky French transport *Saone* was repairing in Amoy. The vessel which caught fire and was scuttled near Mayo was the French transport *Reine des Clippers*.

The knowledge of the Allied Powers eschewing all sympathy and connection with the Nankin insurgents will probably tend to induce the Pekin Cabinet to listen to wise counsels, and to meet conciliatory diplomatic advances in a proper respect. The difficulty consists in satisfaction for the attack, which, whilst it reflects disgrace on the allied armies, has elevated the ardor of the war party at Pekin to an extent which may form a stumbling-block to future relations, and render all concessions nugatory.

The serpentine Pei-ho is known to be fortified to such an extent as makes an attack on its face extremely dangerous if not altogether out of question. An Imperial army had for some time invested the city of Nankin, and the strongholds of the Rebels on three sides of the river face, and the communication with the opposite bank could not be cut off. The investiture was a tedious operation. Such vigor, however, appeared to have been instilled into the Imperial ranks that it was generally supposed a result highly favorable to their cause must ensue. This feeling was general and hence it was that confidence was restored to the "Calleris" of Shanghai in a remarkably sudden manner. The Governor-General of the two Kiang provinces, made the City of Chow-Chow his temporary head-quarters in order to be near the scene of action. It turned out, however, that both the resources and prowess of the Rebels had been underestimated; for they left their entrenchments at Nankin, and utterly routed the Imperial force, the remains of which shut itself up in Chow-Chow with the Governor-General, which city the Rebels were, at last advices, besieging.

Should Chow-Chow hold out until reinforcements should arrive, the Imperial cause might be in a measure restored, otherwise Loo-Chow, which for manufactures and commerce is the first City in China, must fall. So imminent was the danger that the authorities had destroyed all its numerous bridges and its valuable and extensive suburbs, in order to remove any shelter outside the walls. Loo-Chow is only 80 miles from Shanghai, which latter is little more than its dependency. The alarm and consternation were so excessive as to stop all communication between the two places for two days, during which period the panic which existed in Shanghai was beyond description. At the solicitation of the Toutai the French and British Ministers took possession of the city. A notice issued to that effect tended to pacify the people somewhat; but trade was utterly stagnant, and was the last thing thought of.

The news from Canton was more favorable, and trade there had revived in consequence.

The Imperialist forces dispatched against the marauders, drove them back up the country, but adopted no steps to follow up the advantage gained. Rumors are rife that they would soon reappear with an augmented force, and that they were acting in concert with the Nankin insurgents. The price of food had also fallen, doing away, for the present, with the apprehension of famine. Hopes were entertained of the new tea season. Congous were being brought to market, and if the rumors regarding the marauders should prove unfounded, better times might be looked for in this province.

The troops of the Allies at Chusan were said to be enjoying excellent health. One account says, it was expected that Chusan would be abandoned.

Eight men-of-war and two transports were lying of Tsinghai.

The British and French gun-boats had undertaken an expedition against a horde of pirates which had long infested Chusan Archipelago, in which they succeeded in capturing twenty-six junks and burning six.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Arrived, Aug. 1, ship *Moonlight*, Hong Kong; 2d, brig *Fernando*, New-York; 3d, steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama. Sailed, 1st, ships *Euterpe*, Callao: *Ocean Pearl*, Hong Kong; bark *Victoria*, Sydney; 3d, ship *Polynesia*, Baker's Island.

There is a steady business doing without speculative feeling or excitement. The jobbers buy small lots of goods with spirit, but concede any advance with reluctance, and check their purchases as soon as holders get their ideas up. Transactions continue without any marked interest, and do not afford special sales for report. We may quote good brands of Adamantine Candles at 19½c.@20½c. Coffee unchanged, with an active market for fine qualities. Provisions as last noted. Meats inactive and unchanged. Butter and Lard in good request, with an improving tendency. Choice Isthmus Butter, 30c.; and Cape Horn, 25c.@26c. Lard in small quantity, 16c. Rice firm, and moving readily in a trade way. Raw Sugars very dull; domestic without inquiry; crushed moves slow at 11½c. American Spirits are a shade improved; sales of 500 octaves Brandy at 42½c., ex *Pampero* and *Comet*. Small lots of pure Spirits and Whisky, 37½c. Foreign heavy, and few sales. Teas and Wines continue very dull and greatly depressed.

The *Viking* and *Renown*, for New-York, have both cleared. Their principal articles of cargo are 361 casks bacon, 80 casks hams, 962 bbls. pork, 14,500 sacks wheat, 1,500 bales wool, 17,000 hides and 1,400 tubs rapeseed oil.

The bark *Serene* sails soon for New-Zealand, with 10,000 sacks of wheat.

Important from Mexico.

MIRAMON RETREATING BEFORE THE LIBERALS—THE DEMANDS OF SPAIN REFUSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* has arrived from Vera Cruz 9th.

She brings important dispatches for the Government at Washington.

MIRAMON was retreating, followed by the Liberals.

The Miramon Government refuses to accede to the demands of the Spanish Minister in regard to Spanish claims.

The Spanish Commodore at Vera Cruz had demanded the surrender of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion*, which JUAREZ refused.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *Star of the West* has arrived from Havana, 13th inst.

The *Quaker City*, from New-York, arrived at Havana on the 11th.

The ship *Staghound* had arrived at Havana with 340 coolies.

The Sugar market was firm, at 8½ reals for No. 12. Exports of the week, 19,250 boxes; stock, 265,000 boxes.

Sterling Exchange, 14@14½ premium. Exchange on New-York, 1¾@2¼ premium.

From Washington.

GEN. HARNEY AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Gen. HARNEY, in compliance with an order issued more than two months ago, reported himself in person to the Secretary of War to-day. He was relieved from the command of the Department of Oregon at the instance of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, for reasons in connection with the San Juan question. It is probable he will be Court-martialed.

The President contemplates leaving Washington to-morrow, for Bedford Springs.

Conflagrations.

MILLS DESTOYED NEAR BUSTLETON, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Lagrange mills, near Bustleton, Penn. were burned this morning. About twenty mills were destroyed; loss $30,000; insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

PLANING MILL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The planing mill of KEYGLOW, BLAIR & CO. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $12,000 to $15,000 Insured $4,600. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Found Drowned at Sandy Hook.

HIGHLANDS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The body of a man, apparently about 45 years of age, was found drifted up on the beach opposite the cove, Sandy Hook, this morning. At first it was supposed to be that of a man who fell overboard from a steamboat on Sunday, but on inquiry it was ascertained to be that of another person than the one lost from the boat. We have not been able to get a description of the body.

The Regatta Champion Prize.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Regatta Committee decided this morning that the *Julia* won the champion prize yesterday instead of the *Mallory*.

Loss of Steamer W. C. Young.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Wm. C. Young*, from Pensacola, bound to Ship Island, was struck by a gale and totally wrecked. Seven of her crew perished.

Death of Hon. David Buell.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday August 16.

Hon. DAVID BUELL, a distinguished and veteran member of the bar of this county, died this evening, aged seventy-six years.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

The Douglas State Convention at Syracuse.

Tammany Hall Cheated Out of its Eye-teeth ---Groans of the Wounded---Outrages and Unexampled Treachery of Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger.

NO DEMOCRATIC UNION THIS FALL.

Fusion with the Bell-Everetts on an Electoral Ticket.

rom Our Own Correspondent.

WIETING HALL, SYRAUSE, N. Y., }
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1860. }

It is not difficult to foresee in the Convention which will organize in about five minutes, the seeds of permanent disruption—so far as the Democratic State organization is concerned. The Albany Regency, which once embraced such men as MARCY, WRIGHT, FLAGG, TILDEN and their *confrères*, has come down to be a very small private machine, for the running of which P. CAGGER, of No. 57 State-street, Albany, has an exclusive patent. The thing is becoming unbearable, and begins to smell offensively in the nostrils of all honest men belonging to the Democratic Party.

The Convention has just organized in regular form —P. CAGGER nominating Judge PRATT, of Syracuse, as temporary Chairman. The Judge is a rather tall but round-backed man, with silver-gray hair, a dark skin, blue eyes of the average size, and a long prominent nose. His chin retreats, and his forehead is no wise remarkable.

As a speaker, he is of the ordinary country-lawyer standard—his experience giving him the tone of one accustomed to address small provincial juries on cases of only local magnitude. His gestures are exceedingly ungraceful, but he talks common sense in a homely way, and has the virtue of not talking at undue length in his introduction.

The body of the Hall is not one-quarter filled, and the galleries could easily contain five hundred more persons than they now seat. There is but very little enthusiasm, and we miss the excitement which commonly attends gatherings of this sort.

While the above sentence was being written, a sensation, and a strenuous one, arrived. It came in the shape of a large portrait, unquestionably designed to represent the face and form divine of Judge DOUGLAS, and was received with the most rapturous enthusiasm—floor, platform and galleries all rising and cheering with a will.

An innovation on former practice in the calling of the roll attracts attention. In the case of New-York, instead of referring the contested seats to a Committee on Credentials, without calling the names of contestants, both the lists, from Tammany Hall and Mozart, have been read from the platform. This is indicative of the policy which P. CAGGER means to pursue in this case, and here is the rock on which the ship of the Regency will split.

Older than any Regency, and determined to maintain the rights of our City Democracy against provincial dictation—Tammany Hall will not peril the interests of Judge DOUGLAS during the pending contest, but will wait until after next November and then open proceedings for redress. There are loud clamors through the State against the existing *régime*; and with the Old Wigwam at the head of a rival Democratic organization, the Regency—perpetuated for so many years only by the generous aid of Tammany Hall—cannot have long to live.

The Convention has just now adjourned, after appointing a Committee on Credentials of one from each Judicial District. This Committee are to meet in the ladies' parlor of the Syracuse House—wherein I now write; and Messrs. JOHN CLANCY and THOMAS B TAPPAN have been appointed to present the claims of Tammany Hall to exclusive admission.

Their words will of course, be thrown away—P CAGGER having already fixed up things on the basis of nine and eight, which you will receive, or have already received by telegraph. The Mozarters will probably be represented by Col. VOSBURGH, their new recruit—if they can trust him—and by Corporation Attorney GENETT.

It is amusing to see the combinations and button-holings which are rife here. Old DEAN RICHMOND rolls round like a superanuated porpoise, milking his nose and patting his protuberant stomach. Free passes for "bearer and family" on the Central, are plenty for all who will vote the P. CAGGER programme.

PETER himself buttons his single-breasted frock-coat more tightly, and plays delicately—using the forefinger and thumb of his left hand—with the little gold watch-chain worn outside his coat, which he seems to mistake for the Legion of Honor. PETER keeps his good eye fixed on a glass apparatus containing fluid medicine; while the other eye is turned to examine and report upon the justice of Tammany's claims.

Poor JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, the victim of Mozart brutality last year, experiences to-day in his right ankle a return of the pains which followed his being hurled off the platform at the last State Convention. He limps round, supporting himself on a stick, and is eager in his inquiries from all New-Yorkers as to whether "CORNELIUS WOODS has come up?" Poor STRYKER! He is another illustration of the Regency's treachery and ingratitude. Last year he was the "venerable JOHN." To-day, in about two hours from now, they will reward the men who outraged him by giving them eight votes in the Convention.

BEN WOOD proves himself, as those who know both men have always thought him, a much abler manager than his more notorious brother. BEN does up the Green Seal mode of business to perfection. He travels on his large social qualities, and conciliates where FERNANDO would repel. His most important capture is that of JOHN R. BRIGGS, whose good nature on this occasion seems to have entirely overmastered, both his judgment and political conscience.

Had it not been for the fact that Alderman VOSBURGH and BRIGGS were on the regular Delegation that body would never have submitted to PETE of Albany's dictation. They would have withdrawn in a body, raised the standard of Municipal Rights in New-York, and invoked the god of political battles to decide between themselves and the Regency. But BRIGGS and the inchoate Alderman—ANDRE FROMENT's representative—would then have remained as sole representatives of the Wigwam; and this was, of course, an idea not to be endured.

Much wonder is expressed at VOSBURGH's position—for surely his antecedents in the sworn League of Foresters, three years ago, can scarcely be regarded as a recommendation to WOOD's confidence! It is to be greatly regretted that FROMENT should have placed his political honor in such keeping. As to BRIGGS, he was eagerly after the Street Commissionership three years ago, and it is to be presumed that he must be reasonably sure of obtaining it now.

All this is written in the ladies' parlor of the Syracuse House, while your correspondent is waiting for the Committee on Credentials to assemble. That august body is now discussing dinner, instead of contested claims; but as the mail leaves at three, this letter must be hurried up to its conclusion.

To men acquainted with New-York, nothing is more striking than the utter absence of character or strength in the present Mozart delegation. Except JOHN KENNEDY, captain of an Irish company, and a marble-cutter by trade, Corporation Attorney GENETT, SALMON SKINNER, who appears as a substitute, and perhaps one other, the entire delegation is made up of men not known to any New-York politician, and apparently not known to any New-York Directory. All the strong men who were in this body have gone over to the Breckinridge interest, and now figure on the John A. Green Electoral-ticket.

The Committee on Credentials assembled duly at 2 P. M., SHERBORNE B. PIPER duly piping the music which PETER, of Albany, had set before him. He called on Tammany Hall to state her claims, but Mr. CLANCY objected that it was Mozart which appeared in the contesting attitude. On this, Dr. BRADFORD rose and stated the Mozart case—JOHN CLANCY replying in a speech of great power and effect. BRADFORD then spoke again, and then CLANCY; after which the Committee went through some form of consultation.

But why does CAGGER put us to all this trouble? Why doesn't the little gentleman of State-street pull out his slate and give us the word of command? It would save a great deal of trouble, and be a good deal more honest.

Once more in Wieting Hall, and the Convention are waiting until the Committee on Credentials can find CAGGER and get his programme from him. It is now 10 minutes past 3 o'clock, but PETER of Albany is apt to forget time when amusement or appetite draw, him away.

As a sort of diversion while the Committee is waiting, HORATIO SEYMOUR appears, and is most rapturously received. They call on him for a speech—all the men in the Hall rising, cheering, shouting and waving their hats. He complies, not reluctantly; and while he speaks the fall of a pin, or the rustle of a newspaper, would provoke indignation as a general insult.

GOV. SEYMOUR is a man of more than middle height, neat figure, a high and well-shaped head, large black eyes, a sallow complexion—his nose broadening over the mouth, and his tongue having an agreeable lisp. As a speaker he is very earnest, eloquent and effective—his gestures being moderate, and his words kept closely together. Again and again he is interrupted by vociferous cheers; and again and again he brings down the house by his well-directed shots against the Albany legislation of last year. Had matters taken another shape, what a run SEYMOUR would have made as the Presidential nominee! But P. CAGGER was against him, and of course P. C. prevailed.

His speech concluded, the Committee on Credentials reported CAGGER's programme in reference to the City of New-York. On this, JOHN CLANCY rose and asked, on behalf of the regular Democratic Delegation of the City and County of New-York, that the Delegation which he represented might be allowed to retire for fifteen minutes. This was granted, and then the handsome Dr. BRADFORD, on behalf of Mozart Hall, rose up and returned thanks for admission. * *

The cheat is accomplished and is an improvement on any swindle yet perpetrated by the Regency. Dean RICHMOND and all the members of the State Central Committee positively offered the Tammany Hall Delegation to introduce a report from the Committee on Credentials recognizing Tammany Hall as regular, and only admitting the Mozart men as honorary members. On the faith of this—the solemn pledge, made personally, of DEAN RICHMOND, CAGGER & Co—the Tammany men consented to retain their seats. But the report, as it appears, says nothing as to the question of regularity whatever. It is the last cheat of the Regency, and may prove one of the most expensive. But in justice to DEAN RICHMOND, your correspondent must add that he (the Dean), has just this moment earnestly disclaimed to the writer any participation in, or cognizance of the swindle.

S. G. HATHAWAY, of Chemung County, pleasantly occupied the time while the Tammany men were out deliberating, by giving us a speech of great vivacity and grit. He is immense on the stump, and all his "points" fall with effect on the popular ear. He is of middle height, middle age, strongly built, with dark brown curly hair, dark eyes, florid and shaved cheeks, regular features, and with an expression of intense susceptibility to emotion.

The New-York regular delegation now returns, and Mr. HATHAWAY ceases. On this, County Clerk CLANCY rises on behalf of Tammany Hall, and is heard with breathless attention while he reads a protest signed by THOMAS B. TAPPAN of the Twelfth Ward, and JOHN HARDY of the Twentieth. On this Dr. BRADFORD rose and protested on the part of Mozart Hall against the reception of the document, but this was overruled and the Tammany protest was placed on file by an overwhelming vote of the Convention.

The permanent President was then chosen in the person of JOHN WILLARD of Saratoga—an elderly, gray-haired gentleman, with a slim figure, and the very slimmest and thinnest of voices. He is a little sharp-featured, deaf man, and might as well be dumb—for anything that the Convention can hear. Even at the reporter's table, just beside him, we can only guess by the little gentleman's excited motions what he means. P. CAGGER must have been making fun of us—and pretty broad fun—when he selected this officer.

A question next arose as to whether our Democratic State electors should be chosen by Congressional or Judicial Districts. WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, got on his feet and made a conciliatory speech; he thought the matter should be left practically to Congressional Districts, although a Committee of Judicial Districts might be made the Executive power. This explanation was accepted and the judicial-district-basis adopted. As for the rest, the telegraph and Associated Press will give you all the particulars. P. CAGGER's slate will be nominated as usual, and KELLY, of Dutchess, will have to run against BRADY, of New-York. It is painfully amusing to watch the attempts of our presiding officer to make himself heard; he has only a remote indication of the organs of speech, and except by the motion of his lips we can scarce tell when he is talking.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Democratic State Convention met at 9 o'clock, but the committees not being prepared to report, took a recess till 11.

The Committee on an Electoral Ticket was in session till a late hour last night. Considerable debate took place on the propositions made by the Bell-Everett Committee, their demands being somewhat in excess of what the Democratic Committee considered an equal representation. This morning negotiations were renewed with a better prospect of arriving at an amicable adjustment, and the Bell-Everett Committee expressed themselves satisfied with one elector from each Judicial District on the Douglas electoral ticket.

Some difficulty was also experienced in settling the New-York City representation, but eventually one Mozart Hall man was agreed to, with the privilege of Mozart naming one Old-line Whig and one Tammanyite, thus giving them a voice in three out of the six City electors.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Electoral Ticket was still absent.

Loud calls were made for LYMAN B. SMITH, Col. HARRINGTON, GEO. COPWAY, and other speakers.

Messrs. SMITH and COPWAY made brief addresses, the latter claiming that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty originated on this continent with the Six Nations of Indians, who while one as a nation admitted the sacred right of each to regulate its domestic affairs.

Dr. BRADFORD, of New-York, was also called out, and responded, expressing the gratitude of the National Democracy of the City of New-York for the liberal treatment received at the hands of the Convention, the effect of which would be seen in the large majority which would be rolled up by the united Democrats of the City. He pledged Mozart Hall wholly for the ticket of the regular Democracy, both State and national.

J. DAGGETT HUNT next addressed the Convention, but the delegates were full of fun and considerably interrupted his speech with their jokes.

Mr. HUNT declared as his belief that every good Democrat would unfurl his banner to the breeze.

A loud voice here proposed three cheers for the breeze, which were given with a hearty will.

The Convention then, finding that the Committee was still absent, took a recess till 2 P. M.

During the recess of the Convention the Committee on an Electoral ticket completed its labors.

On reassembling at half-past two, Hon. ROBERT T. GRANT, from the Committee, after some preliminary remarks, reported the following

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors at Large—Reuben H. Walworth, of Saratoga, and Heman J. Redfield, of Genessee.

The District Electors are:

District.
1..Selah B. Strong, of Suffolk.
2..Charles H. Collins, of Kings.
3..Francis R. Tillou, of New-York.
4..Elijah F. Purdy, of New-York.
5..Oswald Ottendorfer, of New-York.
6..James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
7..James Robinson, of New-York.
8..John Anderson, of New-York.
9..Edward Haight, of Westchester.
10..Daniel B. St. John, of Orange.
11..Elisha B. Strong, of Greene.
12..William Kent, of Dutchess.
13..Martin Springer, of Rensselaer.
14..James Kidd, of Albany.
15..Isaiah Blood, of Saratoga.
16..Henry H. Ross, of Essex.
17..David C. Judson, of St. Lawrence.
18..Charles Goodyear, of Schoharie.
19..George C. Clyde, of Otsego.
20..Edward Huntington, of Oneida.
21..Ambrose S. Higgins, of Cortland.
22..Lucius B. Crocker, of Oswego.
23..Pierson Mundy, of Jefferson.
24..John M. Strong, of Onondaga.
25..Edwin M. Anderson, of Wayne.
26..James M. Pulver, of Ontario.
27..Miles Finch, of Tompkins.
28..Charles H. Carroll, of Steuben.
29..Addison Gardiner, of Monroe.
30..John B. Skinner, 2d, of Wyoming.
31..Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans.
32..William Williams, of Erie.
33..Stephen D. Caldwell, of Chautauque.

On motion of Mr. HATHAWAY, of Chemung, the report was unanimously adopted.

The reading of the names was continually interrupted by loud applause, and, on the adoption of the report, the Convention rose, and gave round after round of applause.

Amidst much excitement, JAMES S. THAYER, of Rensselaer, moved that the Committee of the Bell and Everett Party, with which, in the formation of a ticket, the Committee of this Convention had been in harmonious consultation, be invited to take seats on the floor of the Convention. [Loud and long continued applause.] The motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. H. LUDLOW, of Suffold, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York acting through its regular organization, and assembled in delegated Convention, according to ancient usages, reaffirms its devotion to the Union of the States and Federal Constitution; deeply impressed that a continuance of the former depends mainly upon a faithful observance of all the duties and obligations imposed by the latter.

Resolved, That the organization of a sectional party in the Northern States founded on the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave States, and an incompatibility of continuance in the same confederacy of States having in the exercise of the vital principle of local self-government, different domestic institutions, and pledged, if elevated to power, to use the influence and authority of the Government in hostility to the rights and interests of a portion of the States, is a movement at war with the peace of the nation, equality of the States, and stability of the Union, and deserving the reprobation and active and combined resistance of all patriotic and conservative citizens.

Resolved, That we recognize the doctrine of the equality of the States and their equal rights in the Territories, the common property of the Union; and that intervention by Congress to protect and benefit a particular species of property, peculiar to a portion of the States, while such protection is denied to all other property, is unequal and unjust, and subversive of the great Democratic principle of "non-interference by Congress with Slavery in a State or Territory," and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and tending to weaken the bonds of union; and that all threats and conspiracies of disunion to coerce such intervention, or in retaliation for its refusal, are dangerous invasions of the rights of the States and the citizens thereof, and that in such a struggle we will stand by the Union against disunion.

Resolved, That, approving the platform of the recent Democratic National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, and recognizing the nominations as in accordance with the popular will of our own State, we receive STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them our cordial and energetic support.

Resolved, That no result of the pending Presidential contest will prove so disastrous to the peace and integrity of the Union, and is so much to be deprecated, as the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sectional candidate of the Republican Party, and that, recognizing the duty of all patriotic, conservative citizens to coöperate in averting such a calamity, and extending to them our cordial fellowship in such work, we invite them, as the surest mode of withholding from him thirty-five electoral votes of New-York and thereby securing his defeat, to a common support of the electoral ticket presented by this Convention, appealing to its high personal and political character, as a vindication of the wisdom and liberality of its selection, and guarantee that the suffrages of all union-loving citizens may be safely committed to the Electoral College thus composed of dispassionate, honorable men; and that for the purpose of such coöperation the State Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur on the electoral State tickets by resignation or otherwise, and take such measures as shall deem proper or necessary to give the united expression and effect to the national conservative sentiments of the State.

Resolved, That while not unmindful of the wise administration of the National affairs, the people of this State are deeply interested in the duty of self-government at home, and that the mal administration of the State Government by the Republican Party, in the exercise of power obtained by diverting the attention of the people to distant objects of philanthrophy, admonishes us of the necessity of domestic reform, of wresting the control of the State from the hands of the Republicans, and restoring it to Democratic ascendency.

Resolved, That the jobbing, robbery and corruption of the Republican Legislation of the State, preying upon all interests, and levying exactions upon every description of private and corporate property, and invading the rights of individuals of municipalities and counties, have reached a degree of oppression and infamy no longer endurable by free people, and that we appeal to the citizens of the State to rally in defence of their property, rights add honor, and restore an honest administration of the government, and as an earnest of our devotion to such reform, we present for their support the State ticket, headed by the names of WM KELLY and WM. F. ALLEN, honest men, bold in sustaining the right and rebuking the wrong.

Resolved, That instead of listening to the proposition of the Abolition agitators and Republican politicians further to subjugate the people of this State in the name of Freedom, by tampering with the suffrage, and introducing a large negro element to aid in controlling our elections, we demand emancipation for the white men of the State—emancipation from unreasonable taxation, from corrupt legislation, and from oppression with which Republican misrule is crushing them.

The reading of the resolution was received with continued outbursts of applause; that endorsing the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON being greeted with round after round of cheers, the Convention rising while giving vent to their feelings, waving hats and handkerchiefs.

On the adoption of the report, which was moved by DUNCAN S. MAGEE, with appropriate remarks, the applause of the Convention was renewed. At this time a cannon outside gave notice of the completion of the main labors of the Convention, and continued throughout the remainder of the proceedings to unite its roar with the cheers of the Convention.

DUNCAN S. MAGEE moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Democracy of the State to make a practical recognition of the principle of Popular Sovereignty in the case of the people of Schuyler County, and to guarantee to the people of that county as gallant a defence of their rights to manage their own peculiar affairs in their own way as our candidate, who personates this great principle, made for the people of Kansas—as gallant a defence as our delegation, both at Charleston and Baltimore, gave to the real sentiments of the people of the nation. Adopted.

The following dispatch was received and read.

STAUNTON, Va., Thursday, Aug. 16.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

The Old Guard of Virginia is in session, in a large enthusiastic Convention. Count on Virginia for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the Democracy and Union.

(Signed.) H. L. HOPKINS,
President National Convention.

Mr. LYMAN B. SMITH moved that the delegates of the several Judicial Districts report names for members of the State Committee for the ensuing year, and that the report commence with the Eighth District, as he understood there would be some contest in the First District he designed to leave that the last. The names of the Committee in all but the First District were then handed in and adopted.

The First District being called, Mr. JOHN CLANCY presented the names of KENNEDY and TILDEN from the Tammany delegation. Dr. BRADFORD presented the name of BENJAMIN WOOD for member of the Committee, on the part of the Mozart delegation. Dr. BRADFORD said that the reason they presented but one name to this Convention was, that they had been admitted on equal terms to the Convention with Tammany, and not as superior. They only desired to be equally represented on the State Committee, and deeply regretted that Tammany has thought proper to claim the entire representation. Mozart was for the union of the whole Democracy of the City, but this action of Tammany, joined with the fact that one name presented had been run in opposition to the Mozart candidate last Spring and badly defeated, would seem as though that organization would desire to continue the warfare. He had hoped the night's rest and sleep would restore amiability to the Tammany delegation, but instead they appeared to have suffered from the effect of a fearful nightmare. He and his colleagues were quite content to trust themselves in the hands of the Convention, which had thus far treated them with honor and fairness. He did not believe the Convention would now deprive them of the right of equal representation on the State Committee, where they now desired to keep one of their number, in constant fellowship with their new friends. But, whatever might be the action of the Convention, Mozart would bow cheerfully to the will of the majority. [Loud applause.]

JOHN CLANCY said that Tammany had presented two names for the State Central Committee, because Tammany was recognized as the only regular organization of the City of New-York. The names needed no comment; they commended themselves to the Democracy of the State. The Convention recognized in Tammany its old friends, and he believed that recognizing the regularity of Tammany, the Convention could do no less than admit them to their proper representation on the State Central Committee.

Dr. BRADFORD said he had hoped no question as to regularity or irregularity would be opened by this Convention. He did not understand the Convention to have recognized the regularity of either side, but to have taken a broad liberal ground of the necessity of the union of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York. He again urged upon the Convention in the name of justice and fair ply to carry out in good faith her first policy, and act with even-handed impartiality towards the two wings of the Democracy of the City. [Applause.]

Col. HATHAWAY said he knew nothing of the quarrels of the Democracy of New-York, and the people of his part of the country were in favor of carrying out the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty to its utmost limit. He knew that the Convention yesterday admitted to its counsels two sets of delegates from New-York. They were all admit ed as Democrats, and it would be inconsistent to-day to send one party of them back and reject them from the State Committee as not being Democrats. He favored harmony amongst the Democrats of New-York, and besought his Tammany friends to witedraw one name, and place on the State Central Committee the name presented by Mozart. [Loud applause.] If he made a motion about it, it would be to admit four members of the Committee from New-York. [Applause.]

Dr. BRADFORD, that would be acceptable to Mozart. They only desire terms of equality with Tammany Hall.

LYMAN W. SMITH deplored the quarrels of the Democracy of New York, and was unwilling that the Convention should say one word as to those quarrels. He found three names presented from New York, and he found one of those names—that of Mr. KENNEDY—to have been a former active member of the Committee. The others were TILDEN and WOOD, both good men; but he believed there should be no doubt of harmonious action of the Committee, and he moved, in order to test the feeling of the Convention, that KENNEDY and TILDEN be declared the members of the State Central Committee from the First District.

Mr. HADLEY, of Seneca, moved to amend by substituting the names of WM. D. KENNEDY and BENJAMIN WOOD. [Loud applause.] The vote was put and declared carried, but the ayes and nays were demanded. The list was called, and KENNEDY and WOOD were elected members of the Committee by a large majority of the Convention. The result was received with loud applause.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is the State Committee for the ensuing year as finally agreed upon:

First District—Wm. D. Kennedy, of New-York, and Benjamin D Wood, of New-York.

Second District—John A. Dayton, of Kings, and Calvin Frost, of Westchester.

Third District—Peter Cagger, of Albany, and T. L. Laflin, of Ulster.

Fourth District—R. G. Cushney, of Montgomery, and R. G. Stone, of Clinton.

Fifth District—Willard Johnson, of Oswego, and S. Arthur Gilbert, of Oneida.

Sixth District—M. Hubbard, of Chenango, and Duncan S. Magee, of Schuyler.

Seventh District—Elmore P. Ross, of Cayuga, and Chas. G. B Walker, of Steuben.

Eighth District—Dean Richmond, of Genesee, and A. P. Lausin, of Erie.

WM. CHAMBERLAIN, of Dutchess, moved the appointment of a Committee of Three to inform the candidates of their nomination. Adopted.

The Chairman nominated as such Committee WM. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN CLANCY and JOHN TRACY.

Mr. CLANCY declined the nomination. His engagement would prevent his attending to the duties of the office. He was about to return to New-York, and from thence to visit immediately the South.

The Chairman then appointed DAVID MOULTON in the place of Mr. CLANCY.

The following resolution was offered by CHAS. S. HOYT, of Yates, and adopted:

Resolved, That we regard New-York City as the stronghold of the Democracy in the Empire State, as represented by her delegates in this Convention from Tammany and Mozart Halls—the former for the antiquity of her organization and devotion to Democratic principles, and the latter for her indomitable energy and firm adherence to the Democratic cause. May the olive-branch thrown to them to-day be seized by both, and in future may they be represented by one organization, and thus present an undivided front against the common enemy of our party. [Applause.]

Judge WILLARD then returned his thanks to the Convention for the kindness extended to him during the proceedings of the Convention. He wished the Delegates a safe return to their homes, and success to their excellent and powerful ticket.

JAMES S. THAYER, being loudly called for, took the platform, and warmly congratulated the Convention on the happy termination of its labors. He dwelt upon the importance of the hearty, cordial union which had been made to-day, of National, patriotic men of the Empire State, and warned Democrats of old descent, who had Abraham for their father, to be careful lest the new recruits in the cause of their candidates, should be found foremost in the fight when the cry of victory cheered their ears. He urged the impossibility of a sectional partizan ever being President of the United States, and spoke at length eloquently in support of the principles of the candidates of the party. At the conclusion of his remarks with hearty cheers for the tickets, State and National, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Most of the delegates from the east leave to-night on the 11½ o'clock train.

Douglas Maryland State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, August 16.

The Douglas State Convention was held to-day in the Maryland Institute. All the Counties in the State were represented. A full electoral ticket was appointed when the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The attendance was large.

A private dispatch received here says that the Douglas men at Staunton, Virginia, selected a full Douglas electoral ticket this afternoon.

Mississippi Douglas State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, August 16.

The Mississippi Douglas Democratic State Convention met at Grenada, in that State, yesterday, and nominated a full electoral ticket.

Virginia Politics.

THE DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE STATE CONVENTIONS.

STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Aug. 16.

The Douglas Convention to-day is largely attended. A Committee on Organization was appointed, when the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock. Nothing indicating a fusion movement has transpired.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Friday, Aug. 16.

All sections of the State are represented in the Breckinridge Convention. A temporary organization was effected this morning.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Thursday, Aug. 16—P.M.

Nearly five hundred delegates, representing most of the counties in the State, are present.

The Committee on Organization have reported Hon. M. AMBLER for President.

A very enthusiastic spirit is manifested.

Mr. Breckinridge will not Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Gov. STEVENS, Chairman of the Breckinridge and Lane National Executive Committee, to-day received a letter from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of such a character as warrants him in giving him an emphatic contradiction to all rumors of his desire to be relieved from his position as a candidate for the Presidency. The Committee have just began sending out an address to the Democracy and people of the United States, mainly in reply to that of the Douglas Executive Committee.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

DAVENPORT, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention met in this city yesterday, and nominated a full electoral ticket. Resolutions indorsing the Breckinridge Democratic platform were adopted. About seventy-five delegates were present.

North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Full returns from all the counties in the State give ELLIS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 6,580 majority over POOL, the Opposition candidate The official report will but slightly vary these figures

Nomination for Congress in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Douglas Democratic Congressional Convention for the First District nominated JONATHAN E. ARNOLD for Congress to-day.

The State Lands in Cities.

From the Syracuse Central City Courier.

We were in the City of New-York a few days since, and heard that the rights of the State to certain lands around the river fronts of that City were on trial, and we obtained some information that we think of material interest and importance to the people of this City and County, and to all the interior, western and northern counties of the State.

It is a fact well established, that the people of the State are the owners of all lands under the water of navigable rivers, within our boundaries, but little attention had been paid to this right, until about two years ago, two enterprising and far-seeing gentlemen of New-York City, Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR and Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN, who understood the rights of the State, leased from the Land Commissioners, a portion of these State lands that have been made by dumping or filling into the North River the dirt and *débris* of the City, outside of the City's boundaries. The land so made is the property of the State, as the State owns the bottom of the rivers on which the land is made. The property referred to is known as West Washington Market. On a trial of its title in a suit of Messrs. TAYLOR and BRENNAN, the lessees of the State, against the City of New-York, the City having made claims to this land, and having occupied it for a number of years, Mr. TAYLOR obtained judgment, first in favor of the State for the title of the property, and a judgment against the City for the use and occupancy of this property.

The trial now before the Court was to confirm these judgments, and from an affidavit made by the City Comptroller, we learned the following facts, which seem to us of great importance to the people of this section of the State. The City Comptroller claims that if the city is not the owner, the State is bound to deed this property to the city without compensation, because the State has always done so whenever the city has asked it; and therefore the State is bound to give this property to the city worth near $1,000,000. And it comes out by this suit, that the State has made donations to the city of those lands quite equal in value to the whole of the State debt. *This has been done by the city concealing from the State the real value of these lands.*

This giving away the property of the State, while our farms are heavily taxed, to pay the interest on the State debt, the principal of which could have been paid with the price this property would have brought into the State treasury, if it had not been given to the City of New-York, seems to us unjust. It strikes us that the ground taken by the City Comptroller savors of pampered impertinence, and it will become the next Legislature to clip his wings.

If the State is to give away its property, *we want the State to give the City of Syracuse and the County of Onondaga the Salt Springs that are within its borders, and we want the same liberality extended to all the counties in which the State has lands.* Either make the City of New-York pay for those lands dollar for dollar, or deal justly by us of this portion of the State, and give our rural counties the salt springs and land that are within our borders.

The city of New-York sells these lands that it has received from the State, and realizes large profits from them. If the State is to continue these donations, we, the people of the other portions of the State ought to have a chance in. We feel that this will be looked to in our next Legislature.

The people of this State may thank Mr. TAYLOR for the light he has let into this matter. They say he is making money by the case, we hope he will, as it opens our eyes to this matter that is of vast importance to all who pay taxes.

Conjugal Infidelity.

A NEW-YORKER NARROWLY ESCAPES LYNCHING—REVOLTING STORY OF CRIME.

The Dexter (Michigan) correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* tells a strange story of one CHARLEY BOSTWICK, who, it says, came to that place from New-York nearly 18 months since. BOSTWICK's reputed father was a respectable citizen of Dexter, and was possessed of considerable property. The young man had become quite dissipated by his residence in this city, and his father, hoping to reform him, induced him to remove to the West with his wife. Among the first acquaintances he formed was that of Mr. GEORGE W. HAYES. He immediately became intimate with the family, and was quite marked in his attentions to Mrs. HAYES. Meantime the young man's father died, and the sympathy which Mr. HAYES felt for him afforded him a better opportunity to carry on the intrigue which he had commenced. Finally matters reached such a pass that Mr. HAYES could not shut his eyes to the evidences of infidelity on the part of his wife, which were continually thrust upon him, and he forbade BOSTWICK entering the house. The prohibition was again and again disregarded until the people of the town took the part of the injured husband and threatened to lynch his betrayer. On one occasion he was about to receive a coat of tar and feathers, when Mrs. HAYES walked over to the hotel where he was staying and placed a pair of loaded revolvers in his hands, with which he protected himself. This demonstration frightened BOSTWICK away from Dexter for several months, but on the night of the 3d Mr. HAYES, on going home from business, could find nothing of his wife. His sister-in-law, in answer to his questions, said that she had gone to bed sick with a headache. Mr. HAYES finally prepared to go to bed himself, and had retired to his room for that purpose, when he heard whispering in his wife's apartment. He immediately went to the door of his room and demanded admittance. After some parley, the door was opened, and Mr. HAYES looking under the bed discovered BOSTWICK there wrapped up in a sheet. No sooner had he made this discovery than Mrs. HAYES blew out the light, leaving the room in total darkness. BOSTWICK immediately came out from his hiding place, and the two belabored Mr. HAYES with a chair until it was broken to pieces. His cries finally attracted the attention of the neighbors and passers by, but BOSTWICK managed to make good his escape before they could apprehend him. The only article of clothing which the fugitive had on at the time was his shirt, but he managed to supply the deficiencies in his wardrobe and to escape arrest until the Wednesday succeeding, when the officers found him secreted near Ann Arbor. He was returned to Dexter next day, and is now awaiting trial on charges of assault and intent to kill, and of adultery. Mrs. HAYES is held to answer similar charges.

The Rock Island Railroad Bridge.

THE ARREST OF MR. BISSELL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

To the Editor of New-York Times.

The account of the arrest of Mr. J. W. BISSELL at Chicago, and of the causes that led to it, has a tendency, from the source whence it emanates, to do that gentleman much more injury than he merits. The Rock Island Railroad Bridge, which he is charged with conspiring to destroy, spans the Mississippi at a peculiarly unfortunate part of the river for the location of such a structure, and it has caused many accidents to shipping, and has so seriously obstructed the navigation of the upper portion of the river, that the Legislature of Iowa has declared it a public nuisance, and a suit for its removal is now pending before the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Much angry and excited feeling prevails between the cities of Chicago and St. Louis relative to this bridge. The structure benefits Chicago—injures St. Louis. St. Louis being on the Mississippi River, and Chicago being several hundred miles distant, it might seem reasonable that St. Louis should have the more to say relative to matters involving the navigation of that noble stream. Be this as it may, the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis have delegated to their agent, Mr. BISSELL, certain powers, in the exercise of which, both it and he were sustained and advised by legal counsel, and Mr. BISSELL's arrest, so far from disgracing him or reflecting upon him, is nothing else than a retaliation upon the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and an attempt to stultify the action of the Iowa Legislature.

Whether Mr. BISSELL was more than wisely zealous in carrying out his instructions, is a matter of no consequences at present. My object is fulfilled if I do justice to his motives, and relieve the apprehensions of his numerous and respectable relatives in this City, and in the State of Connecticut. The Press of Rochester, and of St. Louis, has sufficiently vindicated him in those places. FRONT STREET.

We publish the above at the writer's request. We doubt, however, whether it will render Mr. BISSELL any essential service. It apparently concedes that he *did* attempt to burn the Rock Island Railroad Bridge,—and urges in excuse the extreme anxiety of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis to get rid of it. The public will scarcely consider this a sufficient reason. If Mr. BISSELL is liable thus to mistake the limits between lawful hostility and arson, he has something important yet to learn. It is but fair to add, however, that the St. Louis papers utterly discredit the whole story.

English Watches.
THE CELEBRATED LONDON WATCHES.
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FOR SALE BY
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane,
SOLE IMPORTER.
BEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
MOST DURABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.
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BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

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NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
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Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

GREEN—LYVERE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, THEODORE GREEN, late of California, to PHEBE M. LYVERE, of New-York City.

BAIRD—BALDWIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., HENRY M BAIRD, Professor in the University of the City of New-York, to Miss SUSAN E. BALDWIN, daughter of Anson, Baldwin, Esq.

DIED.

TAPPEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, GEORGE LITTELL, son of Frederick D. and Sarah A. Tappen, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 278 West 18th-st.

RENWICK.—In this City, at Mount Prospect, Central Park, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, ALLAN DUDLEY, the only child of Alexander and Annie Renwick, aged 14 months.

ROSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, ISABELLA, wife of Charles Ross, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 92d-st. and 8th-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

HALL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, FRANCIS H., son of Geo. C. and Harriet U. Hall, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his father's residence, No. 239 West 30th-st., this day (Friday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, RICHARD A. OAKLEY, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 28th-st., on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN M. SPENCER, eldest son of the late Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 104 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

KOSTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 16, of consumption, BERNARD R. KOSTER, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 191 South 5th-st., corner of 7th, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock.

MATHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, at the residence of his son, Peter C. Mathews, JOHN MATHEWS, in the 85th year of his age.

His remains will be conveyed to Unionville on Friday morning by the Harlem 8.15 train.

DUNKLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, ANN M., daughter of Leonard Dunkly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 127 Adelphi-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, of consumption, LYDIA W. CONKLIN, wife of Benjamin Y. Conklin, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, Kent-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Her remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment.

BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, CAROLINE H., wife of Frederick B. Backus, and daughter of A. D. K. Moore, of Philadelphia, in the 26th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

JACKSON.—At Westchester, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, son of Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., in the 13th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

NEWKIRK.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, JOHN J. NEWKIRK, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OWENS.—At Irvington, N. Y., suddenly, on Thursday, Aug 16, DANIEL S OWENS, only son of the late D. S. and Ann E. Owens, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Irvington, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 5 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 3:35, and returns at 8 o'clock, from Tarrytown, where the remains will be interred.

HURLBERT.—At Cohassett Mass., on Monday, Aug. 6, Mrs. MARY ANN C. HURLBERT, widow of the late Jesse P. Hurlbert.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
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DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 389. Aug. 16, 1860.
67, 37, 28, 39, 54, 50, 17, 74, 3, 68, 27, 13.
Class No. 390, Aug. 16, 1860.
39, 58, 45, 8, 23, 72, 35, 74, 68, 26, 6, 42, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
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Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
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THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
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TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE, SEPArately, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. 155, this office.

PERSONAL.

—Archbishop Hughes is rusticating in Canada. On Sunday last he preached in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.

—That arm which it was feared Dr. Carnochan might lose is now nearly well. Doubtless in the next *post-mortem* examination which this distinguished surgeon may make, he will take care to prevent the repetition of so unpleasant an experience as that through which he has just passed safely.

—Rev. John Cotton Smith met with a serious accident in Boston on Monday. While descending a flight of iron steps he slipped and was precipitated to the bottom. For a time it was feared that he had sustained serious internal injuries, but at last accounts he was getting the better of his bruises.

— Farini has told the editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, in the strictest confidence, that Blondin is a charlatan. No accomplished performer would retain his balance-pole in his hands while standing on a chair fixed on the cable, as Blondin did lately. Farini says that he will perform this feat without the aid of his pole, and that he will stand on his head instead of his feet.

— We may anticipate an arrival of an unusual character in a few days. D. V. Martin, of Boston, is coming down the Sound in a wherry with the intention of making us a visit. He started on his trip at 2 P. M. last Wednesday, spent the Sabbath at Eastham, and expects to reach this City to day. It is gratifying to know that this voyager is a vegetarian ; that he weighs but 140 pounds ; that the only provisions which he carries with him are berries and fruit, and that his health and spirits continue good. Mr. Martin can stand the rowing, but the sitting so long he finds rather unpleasant.

— Paul Morphy was at Saratoga on Tuesday. Of course he attracted universal attention.

— Montague, the rascal who fled from Cincinnati, a few days ago, in company with McDougal, after having summarily closed up the business of the firm of which the latter was a member, was arrested in Toronto, C. W., on the 7th, and $15,000 in gold, with $10,600 in paper money, were recovered. The detective who was in pursuit of these parties reached the wharf at Hamilton just as the steamer on which the fugitives had taken passage left it. He immediately chartered a locomotive and started for Toronto, having telegraphed to all the places at which the boat made regular stops. The distance to Toronto, 53 miles, was accomplished by the locomotive in 63 minutes. McDougal, whose suspicions had been aroused by certain movements which he had observed, managed to escape the detective ; but Montague was arrested as the boat touched the wharf and was committed. Pending the investigation of the case the money was deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada. As soon as it became evident that Montague could not be returned to Cincinnati under the Ashburton Treaty, the Attorney for the prosecuting party obtained an order on the Bank of Upper Canada for the amount which had been deposited there, handed it over to the detective, and packed him off home before any legal process could be got out to prevent his departure. McDougal subsequently surrendered himself but was discharged, and now it is said that he intends bringing an action against the Bank for the entire amount which it surrendered.

—Mr. Joseph Hall, the former owner of *Patchen*, has written a letter accounting for his having neglected to sign a draft for $500 which was put up as his part of the stakes in the first race at Philadelphia, between *Flora Temple* and the famous stallion mentioned. Mr. Waltemire, to whom Mr. Hall sold *Patchen*, previous to the time fixed for the second trial of speed, in consequence of the violence with which he had been threatened while on the course, and since Mr. McDonald, the owner of *Flora Temple*, had, after the first heat, gone up in the judge's stand and declared all his bets off, had requested him to withhold his indorsement from the draft in question, until an opportunity had been offered for consultation with Mr. McMann, the driver of *Patchin*. Mr. Hall states that he always intended to pay the draft alluded to, but felt that he must stand by Mr. Waltemire under the circumstances.

— Mr. Yardley, of Cincinnati, committed suicide at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, during Saturday night or Monday morning. He left a note asigning as a cause for the act, that his money was exhausted, and that he had so misused his friends that he did not desire to live.

—The railroad directors out West are trying to induce the Prince of WALES to patronize their lines. Circulars, signed by Mr. JOSEPH B. AUSTIN, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., have been addressed to all the companies in the West, South and Northwest, urging them to unite in the invitation to His Royal Highness, or rather to Baron RENFREW, to visit that section of the country. They will, of course, make him and his suite deadheads.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Saratoga, ventures the opinion that Dr. DURBIN has not been around much. The reverend gentleman quite startled the company at church, on Sunday morning, by the statement that he had visited the Springs for many years, seen thousands of persons, and yet never had heard a word spoken that he wanted to rebuke. Had he had his eyes open last week, says the correspondent, he could have known that one of the most noted and infamous of the New-York gamblers has a home at one of the most fashionable houses at Saratoga, and one day last week, at a single sitting, relieved his victims of $15,000. He rides in style, dresses dashingly, and makes quite a sensation generally.

—The people of Montreal are soon to welcome the Prince of Wales, and they are going to pay dearly for their whistle. Strakosch is to furnish the music at the Festival which is to be given in honor of His Royal Highness. The bargain is that he shall receive $2,500 for the service. Patti and Brignoli are to do their best to entrance the Prince.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water ; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit ; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL.
Just received, a supply of these Medals in white metal. Price $1 each. TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MATHEW DUMMITT (gardener for Mr. Monson, of Astoria) respectfully invites the connoisseurs and lovers of the blackberry to call and see his exhibition of the French cut-leaf Blackberry, much superior to the New-Rochelle. Strangers will enter at the front gate, turn to the right, walk fifty feet, when they will see two trellises of that delicious fruit.
ASTORIA, Aug. 13, 1860.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the BOMO. No poison. Price 25 cents ; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plates from ½ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 599 8th-av.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards ; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

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AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MASON BROTHERS,
NOS. 5 AND 7 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have just published
"A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY."

By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, author of "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," "A Journey in Texas," "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," &c. 492 pp 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

This is the third and last of Mr. Olmsted's series of volumes on our Slave States.

From the New-York Tribune.

Mr. Olmsted certainly possessed many peculiar advantages for the preparation of an imposing and authentic work on this subject. Combining a singular fairness of mind with exact and effective habits of thought, a rare degree of intellectual integrity with great practical experience, he was well qualified to obtain an accurate view of the field which he had undertaken to explore, and to present a true report of his impressions, without concealment or exaggeration * * * The results, which he has described with such graphic distinctness of portraiture, are not of a character to gratify the advocates of Slavery ; but no one can justly complain of the spirit and manner with which he engages in the discussion. * * * The natural simplicity and quaint humor of his narrative are adapted to disarm even the most inveterate prejudice of hostility. * * * * * * * * * * * In addition to the racy account of personal adventure—if that term may be applied to the experience of the writer, on his often perilous and always exciting journey, and the fund of entertaining, illustrative anecdote with which this volume abounds—it contains much grave discussion on the moral and political aspects of Slavery, which afford perpetual food for reflection, even if its results may not always be desiring conclusions.

From the Boston Transcript.

It is a record by a shrewd, calm and thoroughly trustworthy person, of an extensive series of observations made during a tour through the interior cotton States. Common sense is the inspiration of the book, and its statements must influence the opinions of all men who make a boast of possessing that quality.

The previous volumes of this series, *A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States*, and *A Journey Through Texas*, have obtained a standard position in their department of literature, and are thus spoken of by important periodicals, viz.:

It may be considered one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, contributions which has yet been made to our knowledge of those States.—*Edinburgh Review*

But Mr. Olmsted's entire volume abounds with such suggestive statements, and our American friends would do well to consider them closely.—*London Times.*

This book of Mr. Olmsted's proves that an American traveler can give as attractive and entertaining an account of scenery and incidents in his own country, as Stephens and Bayard Taylor of foreign lands, while he gives us, besides, information of a comprehensiveness, soundness and depth, which could be expected of no one but a native of the Union. This book appears to us among the best of its kind that we have ever met with.—*London Daily News.*

To all those persons, therefore, who look upon the slavery question as a problem requiring a practical solution, this book comes in as a stepping-stone, which will lift that discussion to a range decidedly higher than it has ever held before.—*North American Review.*

Mr. Olmsted's work has received higher praise than almost any similar work ever published.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Never losing sight of a picturesque or comic scene, and always preserving an exuberant good humor, in spite of depressing and provoking circumstances, he is a singularly agreeable traveler.—*New-York Tribune.*

LIFE IN THE DESERT:

OR, RECOLLECTIONS OF TRAVELS IN ASIA AND AFRICA. From the French of Col. L. DU COURET Hadj Abd'el Hamid Bey, Ex-Lieutenant of the Emirs of Mecca, Yemen, and Persia ; Delegate of the French Government to Central Africa, Member of the Société Orientale, Académie Nationale, &c. 502 pages, 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25.

One of the most interesting of books of its class, and has met with great success in Paris.

From the New-York Independent.

We do not remember to have seen, in all our varied readings upon the East, the camel, the caravan, the desert, the encampment so accurately and graphically pictured. It is a book of remarkable vivacity and freshness—entertaining, instructive, sometimes highly exciting, as some thrilling adventure is portrayed, but ordinarily bearing the quiet beauty and the majestic stillness of the scenes through which the author traveled.

From the Boston Transcript.

No other book with which we are acquainted gives so vivid an account of desert life and travel, and of the dispositions, habits, and manners of the Arabs. Not the least attractive portion of the volume consists of the Arab tales, which the author collected in his wanderings, and which never before have been in print.

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One of the most interesting and startling books of travel we have read since the publication of M. Huc's extraordinary narrative of his adventures in China. Indeed, we prefer Du Couret to Huc. His style is quite as simple, and he is more instructive and curious.

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As original as any book well can be in this weary old age of the world.

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A genuine contribution to the literature of travel. * * * Original in manner and matter. * * * The most complete representative of the life of the children of the desert ever afforded.

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Witty, poetical, new, various strange and instructive.

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GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN FASHION PLATES.
A NEW ERA.

It has long been a favorite idea of ours, that the engraving and coloring of fashion-plates might be greatly improved by the use of machinery, and we present the plate in this number as an evidence. We think this is certainly the best specimen of a fashion ever presented to the public of any country. Although machinery is used in the coloring, still females are employed in that department. Under what other hands could such effects be produced? We feel proud of the invention, especially when such are the results. We ask a careful examination of this plate, whether as regards the design, engraving or coloring. It is hardly necessary for us to add, that all our future fashion-plates will be equally as beautiful

"THE GLEANERS"—OUR STEEL PLATE.

This is a month that publishers, in general, do not seem to care much about. "Oh," they say, "it is one of the summer months ; everybody is out of town, and none but regular subscribers see the work." But we have taken especial pains with this month's number, in the first place by giving one of the most superb plates ever published anywhere, in magazine or in annual "The Gleaners," we unhesitatingly say, is the prettiest plate ever published. We know what we say, and we invite criticism.

For sale by all the dealers.

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THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN VOCALIST.
By order of
THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860,
A capital collection of
ORIGINAL SONGS,
Suited to the times
Set to old familiar airs.
Also those especially calculated to opening and closing
CLUB MEETINGS.

Price 3 cents per single copy ; 75 cents per dozen, or $6 per hundred. Forwarded by mail, postage free. Address A. MORRIS, No. 435 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TO COLLEGES OR ACADEMIES.—A CLERGYMAN, formerly elected Professor and Chaplain in a Northern University, desires to take charge, as Principal, of a first-class Academy or Seminary. He has had large experience in teaching, and, especially, in carrying out an effectual and kindly discipline, in an important literary institution. Address B, R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF TWELVE years' successful experience in one of the largest and most popular schools in this State, wishes an engagement as principal, at a salary of $1,200, or will take on lease a first-class furnished boarding or day school. Has no capital. Best reference in the State. Address DOCET, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, in an agreeable family, or in some public institution ; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

THE SERVICES OF A LADY TEACHER —A graduate of one of the best New-England Institutions, who has since prosecuted her studies in the languages, painting and music, under excellent masters, may be obtained by addressing TEACHER, Station D, Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED, AS PRINCIPALS, assistants or partners, in the different Sattes. Schools, families and seminaries everywhere, seeking competent teachers for any department, can obtain the best talent, by addressing the "National Teachers' Institute," No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years ; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH Music, Painting, and the rudiments of French, desires a situation in a seminary or family. Would go South or West. Address M. L. S., New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A WHOLESALE clothing store ; must reside with his parents ; salary first year $50. Address, with references, Box No. 2,343 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN. An unmarried man, understanding his business, and willing to make himself useful, may apply at No. 71 Chatham-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK for a private family, in Newport, who understands cooking in all its branches ; also, a first-class laundress for the City ; none but Protestants, with City reference, need apply, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A LAD OR A YOUNG man who is well acquainted with the stable ; one who may be desirous of remaining a long time in a comfortable situation ; the best references required. Address B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take charge of a small farm. The man must be a practical farmer and not afraid to work ; the wife to do the general housework for a small family. Must be Protestants and without children. Address, for two days, C. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN.—WANTED—EIGHT CITY-EXPERIenced silk retail salesmen. None others need apply. Apply between 7 and 8 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M., to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal st., near Broadway.

WANTED—10 GOOD MILLINERS AT NO. 701 Broadway, second floor. MME. OSBOURN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing. The best City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and six months. Call at No 103 16th-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's this week only. Call at No. 138 Suffolk-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman ; will assist with the washing and ironing ; has good City references ; apply at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST WILLing, hardworking young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread and to wash and iron ; would do general housework or chamberwork and waiting ; is obliging and willing to make herself useful ; not afraid of work. A home preferred to high wages. Good references. No objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread, to do washing and ironing or general housework. Has a smart girl, 14 years old, very useful. Will go very reasonable together. Good reference. Country preferred. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days. Understands dairy.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, with good reference, wishes a situation ; is a good cook ; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game gravies, preserves, &c. ; is also a good baker of bread and pastry ; would assist in washing and ironing ; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAable young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business ; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style ; no objection to the country ; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a most experienced servant as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework ; has unexceptionable references for neatness, truthfulness and honesty, and is economical and competent in her kitchen. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron, or as housekeeper. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 31 Marion-st., second floor ; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook ; would assist in the washing and ironing ; she thoroughly understands her business ; best of reference given. She can be seen for two days, at No. 155 Avenue A, corner of 11th-st.,

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of a very excellent and reliable servant, for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, with first class Brooklyn references, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY respectable and competent woman desires a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer ; makes nice bread and pastry ; has no objection to the country ; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, WORK BY the day or week at dressmaking ; understands making and cutting dresses. Address No. 232 7th av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family ; is a good washer and ironer ; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS a situation as housemaid in a respectable family. Apply at No. 440 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as child's nurse ; lived four years in her last place ; is a good plain sewer ; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st. No objection to travel to Europe.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewing ; good references given. Inquire at No. 425 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AS SALESWOMAN.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young lady that speaks perfect English and German, and has from childhood up always been in the business, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a fancy, millinery, or mantilla store, and has no objection to go almost any distance from this City. Address S.H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the day or month ; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds Inquire at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery store

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A young woman (Protestant) wishes a situation ; is a good seamstress ; is a girl of excellent taste, and would like to accompany a lady in traveling ; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Any lady desirous of procuring a very efficient and most respectable girl in the capacity of child's nurse, or waitress and up-stairs servant, with first-class Brooklyn references, will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c ; capable, civil, active ; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man ; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City ; has no objection to any part of the country. Address No. 79 Bleecker-st., in saddler's store, this week.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who fully understands the above business ; has lived several years with one family ; is first rate at horses, and careful driver ; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman and to make himself generally useful by a respectable young man ; would take charge of a small garden ; has excellent City references. Address P. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WITH good reference wishes a situation as coachman in city or country ; is a good driver, understands the care of horses and cattle ; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, is a practical man, understands the raising and management of all kinds of stock ; has had many years' experience in this country. Address D. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or to take care of a gentleman's place by an active married man ; is a good practical gardener, having lived over five years in his last situation ; can produce the best of City reference for honesty and capability. Address E. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, capable of taking care of green-house, graperies, and kitchen gardening departments ; is of sober and industrious habits ; can come well recommended. Can be seen at, or address F. P., Mr. Reed's seed-store, 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man, to take care of one horse and cow, if required ; had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful ; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a first class gardener ; one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches ; would prefer the South. Address L. M., No. 15 John-st., seedstore, New-York, for three days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man ; thoroughly understands his business ; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN from Scotland, a situation as porter in a store, or any respectable employment. The advertiser is well acquainted with horses, and would be very glad to meet with any respectable gentleman to take him in hand. Is not afraid of hard work, and is willing to deposit $100 as security for his honesty, if required. Address, for this week, A. B. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—THE ABOVE parties wish situations ; the man is a good farmer and gardener, understands the care of cattle, and is a good driver ; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent dairy maid ; has no incumbrance. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and capable man who fully understands his business, and having the best of City reference. No objection to a respectable boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen or address E. B., No. 827 Broadway, in the book-store, between 12th and 13th sts., for three days.

AS WAITER, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, together or separate ; the man as waiter, the woman as chambermaid and seamstress ; both Protestants. Have the highest testimonials. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 Thomas-st., off Hudson.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks and writes French and English well, writes a good hand and understands figures, desires a situation ; is willing to work and make himself useful ; has first-rate recommendations, and expects only a small salary. Address, for three days, L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as collector, in New-York or Brooklyn, or as traveling-agent in some respectable business. The best of references can be given. Address J. E., Box No. 1,629 Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM ME, ON THE CARS or in Broadway, a MOROCCO POCKETBOOK, containing a check for $2,097, drawn on Atwood & Co., and made by S. G. Woodruff ; also, check drawn on Ketchum, Bidam & Co., of Toledo, for $56, made by Chas. Nox, of Toledo. S. J. HALL.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE FOR 25 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad stock, No. 2,088 in name of Ward, Campbell & Co. Transfer has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on its return to H. T. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE METROPOLItan Hotel, or going to the next corner above, a ROLL OF BILLS containing two fifties and five five-dollar bills of the Bank of the Republic. The above reward will be paid at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, on the return of the money.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
(AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,)

This is an incorporated Academic and Collegiate Institution, for the education of young ladies, under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York. It is complete in all its appointments, full of a healthy life and vigor in all its departments, and keeps pace, it is believed, with the advancing spirit, the enlightenment and the wants of the age.

It has a regular graduating course of study, intended to embrace all the branches essential to a substantial and finished education. Especial attention is also given to the fine arts, and to those polite accomplishments which fit woman to adorn society and the home circle. The Musical Department is believed to be second to that of no seminary in the State. The French and German languages are taught by native teachers, who reside at the seminary, and make them as far as practicable, the medium of conversation.

Much care is given to the moral bearing of pupils, and to the cultivation of refinement of manners.

The location of the Institute, possessing the opposite qualities of easy accessibility and quiet seclusion ; the beauty of the surrounding scenery, with the historical interests and literary associations of the region ; the remarkable healthfulness of the climate ; the spaciousness, style and convenience of the buildings ; the extent of the grounds, and the facilities afforded for pleasant and health-giving recreation, give to it externally many unusual attractions, while in the management of its internal affairs, it is the study of its officers to make it combine, in the greatest possible extent, all the advantages of a good school with those of a good home.

The Fall term will commence on the 18th day of September, Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained by addressing

REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., } Principals.
CHAS. F. MANSFIELD, A. M., }

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS
Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington ; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address for circulars. B. F. GREENE, Director, etc., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a few young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 445 Broadway ; Bennett & Brothers, No. 586 Broadway ; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway ; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 1st September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will receive personal applications at her residence, No. 33 West 24th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on Monday, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D. D., Buffalo,

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 24 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—For engaging accomplished teachers for families, schools, and colleges, and furnishing pianos, school furniture, apparatus, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Principals and others looking for Teachers, or wishing information respecting educational matters, are invited to call. References: Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., New-York ; Rev. J. Holdich, D. D., Secretary of American Bible Society, New-York ; Rev. C. Pease, D. D., President University of Vermont ; Rev. G. W. Eaton, D. D., President Madison University, New York ; and others in all parts of the Union. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., Box No. 2,371, New-York Post-office.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 17, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute, No. 63 1st place, Brooklyn. The location is unsurpassable for the purposes of an Educational Institute. The most able masters in all departments. Mme. DON BERNARD has been for several years the French teacher of Rutger's Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway ; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway ; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization ; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and parents with school circulars, (gratuitously.) References: Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son, Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D. Teachers wanted. See to-day's *World*. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York ; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND LADY wish to give private lessons in the French language for $25 at residence ; 50 private lessons on the piano by a French lady, fully competent, (and pupils to the first masters from Paris,) $18 per quarter. Address L. M., Station D., Bible House.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at CARTER'S, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Monday, Sept 10, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS ! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE ! Broadway, cor. Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. In first-rate order throughout, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Clean rooms, good fare, prompt attention and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AND BEAUTIFUL BRONZE AND MARBLE WORKS OF ART,
RICH CHINA, SILVER WARE, PAINTINGS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock,
at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av.,

the entire elegant furniture of the house, comprising a very large and valuable assortment of rich rosewood parlor, chamber, nursery and dining-room furniture, among which are three full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade ; elegant bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. They will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Public Auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Comprising rosewood piano-forte, drawing-room suites, lace curtains, bronzes, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, mirrors, &c. ; also, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture.

A. J. MILNOR, TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH HOUSEHOLD FURniture, &c., at auction. THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, will be sold at the late residence of Lieut. Louis Schmidt No. 58 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., all the contents of the house, viz : Rosewood parlor suits, richly carved and covered in satin brocatelle ; rosewood tables, etageres, book-case, music-rack, &c. ; lace and brocatelle curtains, French shades and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets and rugs, oil paintings, bronzes, Parisian and China vases and figures, with other parlor ornaments. Dining-room, basement and bed-chambers are furnished with every article necessary and ornamental usually found in a gentleman's residence. The auctioneers would particularly call the attention of buyers to this sale, as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. N. B.—At 12 o'clock will be offered the most superb pianoforte we have had for sale this season, full 7-octave, rosewood case, elaborately carved legs, pearl keys, beautifully decorated, and of superior tone ; has been in use only one month. 5th and 6th av. stages and cars pass near the premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., handsome dark gray horse, long tail and mane, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse ; is fast and can, with little training, undoubtedly trot inside of three minutes ; an excellent road or family horse.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain good board in a private family ; house and table first-class ; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two from $7 to $8 a week. Inquire at No. 39 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bed rooms adjoining, either on the second or third floors, may be obtained in the modern stone house, No. 42 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained by families or single gentlemen, at No 151 East 13th-st., one door West of 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor ; also a room on third floor suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room on the second floor, with board for gentleman and wife, at No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevens.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Persons wishing board may find pleasant connecting front rooms on the second floor ; also, one on the third floor, by calling at No. 87 Hicks st., corner of Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown-stone English-basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TO CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.—THE ADVERtiser would like to secure board from the 1st of September, for himself and wife in a private family of refinement and high-toned Christian character. Style is not desired, nor will much attendance or attention be expected. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address PINE STREET, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, meal-times and other relevant particulars.

BOARD WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, WITH some respectable private family, by a single young man, engaged in business down town. He would prefer to go somewhere where there is young company, and where he can feel like being at home. Address JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY MUCH attached to children would take one or two under 10 years to board ; they would have a mother's love and care ; has had long experience in the care of children ; best of City reference given. Address C. M. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a very respectable private family on Brooklyn Heights ; to dine at 1 or 2 o'clock ; parlor, bed room and large closet required. Boarding houses will not answer. Address, with name, description of rooms and terms, B. M. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLEASANT room, with board, in the vicinity of Lafayette and Clinton avs., Brooklyn. Address B. L., Box No. 4,505 Post-office, New-York.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—TO ONE or two single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 33 Eldridge-st., near Canal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT $4 50 PER week for gentlemen only, in a good healthy location, about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea ; 109 miles from this City by the New-York and Erie Railroad, four miles from depôt. First-rate fishing in large, natural ponds, with rowboats on, without charge. For further information apply to E. VAN ORDEN, No. 85 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a farm house, where there are no other boarders, at Ramapo, near Sufferns Station, one hour from Jersey City by the New-York and Erie Railroad. For particulars inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av., in the Coal Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—TWO OR three large rooms are now vacant in the farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, which can be had on immediate application to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A young gentleman, about one hour's sail from the City. Address (stating full particulars) R., Box No. 2,565 Post-Office.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINed at MARY B. WRIGHT & SON'S, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Beautifully located, fine grounds, baths, and every convenience. One hour from New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave 8:30, 11:30, A. M. ; 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, P. M.
C. STRINGER.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT. —CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

DRY GOODS.

CCCLIX. KELTY, CCCLIX.
359 BROADWAY, 359

Would call the attention of purchasers in their line to the large and well-selected stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS and
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Which they are now offering at reduced prices.

J. T. RAWORTH'S
GOLDEN FLAX ENAMELED THREAD.
The best Spool Cotton for Sewing Machines and for family use.
BRYCE, OSWIN & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway,
Agents for the United States.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—100 nice fitting Corsets at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

DAMAGED WOOLEN PLAIDS—CHOICE colors and patterns ; damask table diaper, damask table cloths, shirt bosoms, cassimeres, broadcloths, &c., just received from auction, and for sale low, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CLOTHING.

PATENT SEAMLESS CLOTHING—OVERcoats, business and pilot coats, military and navy overcoats, similar to those we manufacture for United States Army and Navy : overshoes, gaiters, leggings, &c

PATENT SEAMLESS CAPS—FINE SOFT WOOL HATS—Entirely new shades of colors, and acknowledged to be superior to any made in this country or France. Manufactured only by Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company. Sales depôt, No. 344 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house ; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the best manner ; carriage house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built and conveniently arranged ; about 20 acres of land attached ; distant one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York. Steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Will be sold with or without the whole amount of land. Terms easy. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building ; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS ON THE first-floor of a country house within 23 miles of this City, until Oct 1. Possession given any time within ten days. It is a beautiful spot on Long Island Sound, entirely surrounded by water. No chills and fever ever known there. Address Box No. 804 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from Cortland-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. ; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water ; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET CHEAP—PART OF A HOUSE IN Fordham, very convenient for a small family. Apply to HOLLY BROS., No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building ; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house ; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts, being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE BASEment Room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x139 feet, with entrance way from Prince-street ; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 46x100, rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE. —Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place ; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 63 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines, 1,000 horse-power. Also, a lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., LOT 25x126 feet 6 inches ; house 25x65 feet ; 4 stories, basement and under cellar, finished in best manner, rosewood doors and black walnut trim in parlor story ; also black walnut stairs from basement up, &c., &c ; stable and carriage house on the rear to accommodate four horses. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views ; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE—Fenced in, and most beautifully situated within twenty minutes' ride by stage to Hoboken, to be sold for $500 ; stages to the place 64 times every day. Apply to J. POPE No. 16 Newark-st., Hoboken, before 10 or after 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot, on 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CONtaining 75 acres of excellent land, located one mile from the depôt at White Plains, Westchester County. The buildings consist of a modern cottage-house, containing ten rooms, a carriage house, a farm house, and two barns ; there is a pond covering about three acres just off the lawn. The land is well adapted for all kinds of fruit, and is one of the most desirable farms in this locality. The advertiser will sell low for cash, 70 per cent. remaining for ten years, if desired, or will exchange for about two-thirds of amount for improved city property ; the balance may remain on the farm. For further particulars, address DWIGHT, Box No. 8 White Plains, N. Y., or at S. M. & CO., 4 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property ; 90 acres ; it has good house and out-buildings ; ½ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE ON BERGEN HILL.—ANY one having a neat cottage house, with small garden attached, to rent from Sept 1, at a reasonable rent, may find a good tenant by addressing Box No. 3 787 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HANDsomely furnished parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen, near Broadway ; not above 14th-st. preferred. Address P. P. N., Box 1,858 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.—Wanted, a fine establishment, for which a most excellent trade will be given for a house on Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for three years past, has paid 10 per cent. on $8,000 ; there is an incumbrance which may remain of $5,000. The property will be given entire for an establishment as above, if applied for soon. Address HEIGHTS, Box No. 385 Post office, New-York.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 30 and 40 cart horses for sale. They have been worked for the last three years in completing the farm and grounds of the subscriber, and are in good condition. Also, a pair of mules and oxen. They will be shown and priced by Green Wright foreman at Hammock Park, Westchester County. B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—200 wagons and carriages of all kinds ; also, grocers', express and business wagons of all kinds selling off cheap ; also 50 horses, fast trotters. No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HAT-STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXtures and lease of one of the oldest hat-stores on the west side of town, in a good location, and doing a paying business, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the present proprietor is about making a change of business. Address, with real name, A. O. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PAPER-MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR SALE. —One of the best powers in the State of New-Jersey, situated in Morristown ; low freight to New-York ; with 42 acres land. Parties wishing to go into business can get a never-failing power in the dryest time. Apply to CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECtion of two Trustees of the Rockland Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the President, Charles Gould, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 23d of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Poll to be open from 10 to 11 o'clock.
NEW-YORK, Aug 16, 1860. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. E. WELTON & Co., Agts, 453 B'way

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroot, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1860.
The Bonds of this Company, maturing 1st October next will be paid on and after this date, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1427, 1561, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

{ SEAL } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860. JOHN WOOD.
By the Governor.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—Holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not yet subscribed the bondholders' agreement for the 10 per cent. advance and the reorganization, are informed unless they subscribe said agreement and pay the installment by the 14th day of September, they will forfeit all right to become parties to said agreement. Dated No. 12 Wall-st., Aug. 13, 1860. ROBERT BAYARD,
Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1 last and previously, will please send the same to the undersigned for collection. Interest will be allowed thereon to, but not beyond, Sept. 1 next.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No 50 Wall st.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 from White-st. Dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; (this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 4:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. F. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 163 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESMAR NO. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER." A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y., descriptive Pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH."
A WORD TO LADIES!
Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases and removes obstructions, by medical and surgical treatment. Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His celebrated medicines $1. Address, Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1859.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ₱ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS," of 27 ₱ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, August 9, 1860.
FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of August inst. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (233-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of the claims.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY, Receivers.
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF XLT and H BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards, in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, the said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following: to wit:

Section 1 of article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and canvass the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, § 14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day, of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUTHORIZED to sign our firm by procuration
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

GRAND COTILLION EXCURSION, AND WALK ON THE OCEAN'S BED—PERILS OF OCEAN DIVERS ILLUSTRATED.—SATURDAY, Aug. 18, S. B. HOFF, in full submarine armor, will descend into the sea and walk from Cliffwood Grove to Keyport, a distance of one mile, on the bottom of the ocean. Immense anchors will be thrown into the sea and recovered, to illustrate the perils of ocean diving. Any person desiring to don the armor and visit old ocean's caves will have an opportunity. The splendid barge NEW BALTIMORE is chartered for the occasion, and the upper deck set apart for dancing. Leave 43d-st., North River, 7; 23d st., North River, 7½; Amos-st., 8; Spring-st., 8½; Catharine-st., East River, 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents, on the boat only.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS N. F.
Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland: First Class, $100 $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price: under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage at New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniencies.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX.
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First-class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 22.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ILLINOIS,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept 22, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin $120 | Second cabin $60
Third cabin, to Havre 35 to Southampton 30
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The steamship PARANA will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, N. F., for Galway, on the 28th August.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MOUNT VERNON, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Wed'say, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9¼ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9¼ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port, every day, Sundays excepted.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ P. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.	
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
	Monday, Aug. 20, 6¼ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTINGS and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st, touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The *Naushon* will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾, pier 4 North river, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

A LADY—A PUPIL OF THALBERG—WHO has had long experience in musical instruction, is desirous of making arrangements with a school in New-York or Brooklyn, to give lessons two or three times a week, on the piano only. Address CARTER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

$170 FOR A SPLENDID LARGE ROUND-CORNER rosewood 7-octave piano, with all modern improvements; very little used; one 6¼ octave piano, $100; new melodeons, $45 and $65.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

TENORE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITUATION as Tenor Singer in a quartette choir in a Brooklyn church—Presbyterian or Congregational preferred. Address, stating location of church, terms, &c., H. W. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as music teacher in a school or family, South; best of references given. Address FOWLER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF
J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY splendid new and second-hand tables at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard-maker, No. 116 Fulton st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST TWO DAYS OF BUDWORTH'S LATE WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
The best Ethiopian Troupe in the country, who close their brilliant and successful engagement at this establishment, to give room to other
SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS
previously engaged. They will appear, for the last time, on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Aug. 17 and 18,
at 3 o'clock Afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the Evening, in their New, Original, Interesting and Laughable
ETHIOPIAN OPERATIC AND COMIC
Performances, including that inimitable Farce,
NEW YEAR CALLS,
which never fails to convulse the house with laughter.
All the
OTHER ATTRACTIONS OF THE MUSEUM
will be visible at all hours, day and evening, without extra charge, including the following living wonders:
THE LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and
TRAILING ON THE FLOOR.

GIANT BABY,	WHAT IS IT?
SEA LION,	ALBINO FAMILY,
LIVING SEAL,	ANGEL FISH
GRAND AQUARIA,	HAPPY FAMILY.

Besides all the wonders and novelties of the Museum collection, which embraces not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
from every part of the world. And all, yes,
ALL ARE TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under ten years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist..J. E. Hayes | Promoter	T. S. [illegible]

CONTINUED SUCCESS
FRIDAY, Aug. 17,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binny
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta

AND

MISS SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and Every Evening,
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
Comprising the following well-known artists:
BILLY BIRCH,
His first appearance since his return from California.
T. UNSWORTH,
S. C. CAMPBELL, Master EUGENE,
Signor OLIVEIRA,
The great Solo Violinist, late of the Drayton Opera Troupe,
G. W. H. GRIFFIN, R. M. HOOLEY,
J. B. DONNIKER, J. C. REEVES,
AUG. ASCHE, E. J. MELVILLE,
J. T. BOYCE, J. J. HILLIARD, &c.,
Who will have the honor to appear in the best
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT
Ever offered to a New York audience. For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Private Boxes $3.

TO-NIGHT.
WINTER GARDEN.
Last night but one of the
RAVELS.
Last night of the grand Fairy Pantomime of
BIANCO.
The attractive divertissement of
THE CONTRABANDIST.
YOUNG AMERICA
Will appear in his wonderful performance of the
ALCIDE.
Last night of the
GRAND EVOLUTIONS
ON THE CORDETENDUE, BY THE
MARTINETTI FAMILY.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, last night of the RAVELS in America, benefit of
GABRIEL RAVEL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
THE FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) 17TH,
(By desire,)
DOMBEY AND SON.
Capt. Cuttle, (as performed by him with great success,) Mr. FLORENCE.
Susan Nipper Mrs. FLORENCE.
After which,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie, (assuming six characters, with songs and dances) Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Barney, (an Irish lad,) Mr. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE ABBOTT COLLECTION OF
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,
Will remain for a short time on exhibition at
No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING—ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Members of the Society only will be admitted without charge, on exhibition of the Members' Ticket, which is not transferable.
Visitors to the Egyptian Collection will receive tickets of introduction gratis to the Society's Gallery of Art, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WILLIAM C. PRIME, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING,
CINDERELLA,
PROCESSIONS, DANCES AND FETES.
ZOYARA,
THE HANLONS,
DUVERNY, DEBACK, SEBASTIAN, and all of
NIXON'S ROYAL TROUPE.
Admission 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK.
LOOK FOR THE CURRICULUM;
OR,
TRIALS AMONG THE NEW-YOYK GYMNASTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 BROADWAY.
Crowds are flocking to see this well-known gallery of PAINTINGS and STATUARY, containing
CRAWFORD'S statue of "Dancing Jenny."
ANGELINI'S " "The First Sin."
PAUL AKER'S " "The Dead Pearl Diver."
BARBEE'S " "The Fisher Girl."
Miss LANDER'S bust of N. Hawthorne.
And over 120 choice Paintings. Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1860,
The performances will commence with
INGOMAR.
To be succeeded by the
MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.
Concluding with PADDY CAREY.

THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT SUNRISE.
A large Painting by
GEORGE L. BROWN,
On exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the
CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
f9-law6wF* GEORGE G. BYRON,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of WORTH & BELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by F. W. WORTH, who will sign in liquidation.
Signed, F. W. WORTH.
WM. J. BELL.
Each of the parties will be found at their late place of business, No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50c., gentlemen $1.

THE SLAVERS IN PORT.

Visit to the Three Captive Africans in Eldridge-street Jail.

The Boys Write their own Cards, Count Ten in their Native Dialect, and Recite the Lord's Prayer after a Minister.

RECITAL OF FORMER CASES.

A strange and almost romantic interest surrounds the history of the three little African boys who have just been cast upon our shores from on board the slave brig *William R. Kibby*. Out of a cargo of over 400 of their countrymen, stolen from their African homes, they alone remain—not indeed to tell the story of their cruel capture, of the forced march to the coast, the tortures of the branding-iron, and the horrors of the middle passage, for they have no language in which they can convey these things to us, which we can understand. In their precipitate flight from the brig to escape arrest, as the *Crusader* was approaching her, the slave-traders left their breakfast untouched upon the cabin table, and these three lads, who had concealed themselves beneath the forecastle floor, from some strange fear of what was to be done with them, were overlooked.

After remaining concealed for three days, subsisting upon small scraps of hard biscuit, and fearing to emerge from their hiding-place, they were accidentally discovered, and thus their lives were saved; for such was their terror of the white man, that, rather than to fall into his hands, they would no doubt have perished from hunger and thirst. They were drawn from the hold in a nude state, and at first exhibited great fright at being discovered. By kind words and acts, however, their fears were soon quieted, and in a few days they became very docile, and manifested much gratitude for food, and other evidences of good-will which they received from the officers. They became much attached to Lieut. DUNCAN, and seemed quite sad when they were required to part with him, after their arrival at the Navy-yard.

A visit to these young captives was made yesterday by one of our reporters, in company with Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, and some interesting particulars obtained of their situation, their manners and their intelligence. Mere children in years, for the oldest cannot be more than ten, and the youngest not over eight years, they evince all the confidence of children towards any one who addresses them with kindness. They watch with the greatest eagerness every movement, and even the conversation of those who call to see them; their eyes glisten with intelligence, and they exhibit an aptitude in learning words, and the names of things, which is quite surprising. They readily catch the sound of English words, and will instantly repeat them, or any phrase which is addressed to them, giving its sound, like school-boys trying to recite their lessons. TONY and PABLO appear very cheerful, and will frequently break out into a roystering laugh at any clumsy motion or funny trick of the elder boy, SUEILO. They have an intelligent and good-natured expression of face.

Their foreheads are full, round and well formed, and not retreating like those of some African tribes; their hands, which have never been used to toil, are small and delicate, as well as their limbs and feet. A colored seaman, who occupies the same room with them, has ascertained that they do not understand either Spanish or Portugese words, which goes to prove that they have not been accustomed to mingle with people along the Coast, but have been brought from the interior.

To lead him to speak something in his own language the Doctor took TONY's hand, and touching one after another of his fingers, he began to count in his own dialect as follows:

"Go-ce, gau-le, dat-u, te-ar, don, sambon, sambūdy, nah-u, v'wa, oome," these being the words from one to ten. He would not count any further.

The name of each boy was then plainly printed with a pencil upon a book, and he was motioned to copy it, which he did, with indifferent success. SUEILO, however, proceeded to write with considerable care what was evidently his name, in what somewhat resembled Chinese characters, showing that it was something that he had been taught to do with much particularity. TONY then followed suit, and carefully drew a series of similar characters, which he signified was his name. PABLO next tried his hand, but he showed less aptitude; he had evidently not been to school, and was trying merely to show that he could make marks as well as his comrades. Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON then motioned them to stand up, which they obeyed, and raising his hand reverentially, he began to recite to them slowly the words of the Lord's Prayer. TONY instantly followed him, distinctly repeating each word and sentence. Beginning again, the other two then joined in, and followed the Minister with great distinctness to the close. Great interest is manifested in these helpless little strangers, and strong regret was expressed that they should be shut up in prison. The keeper and his family, however, are very kind to them. They are comfortably, though roughly clad, and have their every want attended to. It is said that if the Government could or would permit it to be done, there are several excellent persons who would indenture these lads, and enter into any required bonds to educate and care for them, believing that to return them to the coast of Africa would be to subject them to the chances of being again seized, and in all probability of finally finding their way to the slave plantations of Cuba. They will be kept here until the President signifies what disposition is to be made of them. It is plain that they cannot be used as witnesses, unless an interpreter can be found.

About 13 years ago, viz., in 1847, the same cells now tenanted by these African captives were occupied by two slave boys, natives of Soudan, who were brought to this port from Rio Janeiro on board of the bark *Esperanza*. Capt. DA COSTA, then the owner of the vessel, had purchased them from Rio, direct from the coast. On their arrival at this port, the fact that they were slaves and desired to be free became known, and they were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge DALY, with a view to have them set at liberty. The owner made return to the writ that they were his slaves, but that they were also a part of his crew, and they were ordered to be restored to him under some condition of our treaty with Brazil. On getting them on board of his vessel, DA COSTA treated them with great severity, and threatened to throw them overboard when he got to sea, to punish them for their temerity in seeking to get their liberty. Another writ was obtained, the slaves were taken from on board, and a hearing of the case was had before Judge EDWARDS, but he refused to go behind the first decision, and the slaves were again remanded to their owner. Fearing a rescue, DA COSTA now had the two boys locked up in Eldridge-street jail, for safe-keeping, until he should be ready to sail. Failing in their efforts to obtain the amount of money required to purchase their freedom, and finding that they must go into slavery, arrangements were made with a person temporarily detained in the jail, to let the slaves out on the night before the bark was to sail. The plan succeeded, the keys of the cells being taken from the keeper's room while he was asleep, and the slaves were sent off upon the underground railroad to Boston, where they were shipped to Port-au-Prince. Grateful for their deliverance, but unwilling that Mr. CORVELL, the keeper of the prison, should suffer on account of their running away, they made affidavits before a Haytian Judge wholly exonerating him from all knowledge of, or connivance at their escape, while they steadfastly refused to divulge the names of those who at great personal risk assisted them to obtain their freedom. The affidavits were of considerable service to the keeper of Eldridge-street jail, in relieving him from groundless suspicion. The two slave boys were taken into the family of Rev. Mr. JUDD, a Baptist minister, by whom they were prepared as missionaries for their native country, to which they afterwards returned.

The Suspected Slaver, Thomas Achorn.

The Captain and mate of this brig were yesterday taken into custody upon a warrant charging them with voluntarily serving on board of a slaver. The monition was also served for libel of the vessel and cargo, which will be removed to Atlantic Dock, and take the usual course. The following note has been received touching the ownership of the vessel:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, August 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you give us the credit of being the owners of the brig *Thomas Achorn*, lately returned to this port, from the Coast of Africa, in charge of an United States officer, as being a slaver. As we are not the owners of this vessel, and not being desirous of receiving credit for business to which we are not legitimately entitled, we have to ask you to publish in your paper, our denial of the ownership as well as any connection with the brig *Thomas Achorn* or her business. Very respectfully yours,

YATES, PORTERFIELD, & CO.,
No. 111 Wall-st.

Our authority for the statement respecting the ownership of this brig, was the *American Lloyd's Shipping Register*, for 1860.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

She Sails for Halifax and Milford Haven with 110 Passengers.

Her Legal Difficulties—Cox in Trouble, &c.

Notwithstanding evil prognostications, and despite the weak meshes of some petty lawsuits which threatened to detain her, the *Great Eastern* departed yesterday promptly at the hour advertised. Besides the claims for an alleged infringement of an American patent in the arrangement of the screw and side-wheels, and the attachment issued against the luckless Cox, who was responsible for many abdominal aching voids on the Cape May excursion, there were a number of small charges against people who had been directly or indirectly engaged for the ship, and each prosecutor seemed to think he had a right to claim the marine monster until his demands were satisfied. However, after having been bonded by her consignees to answer all judgments obtained against her, she sailed triumphantly at the appointed hour. Even Cox, upon whose devoted head so many maledictions have been heaped, who had the audacity to let the Directors go without a dinner, and to incur the ire of an unpaid author, dodged the Sheriff and participated in the triumph of the floating city. The Sheriff had searched Cox's room in vain, for there was no Cox there; and as a *dernier* resort he had seized some of Cox's moveables to satisfy the indignant creditor, and was in the act of leaving the ship in the tug when he beheld Cox, *in propria persona*, climbing the ladder from a small boat. It would probably have been in vain had he searched for him in the labyrinths of the ship; and so, contented with the property, the Sheriff and the debtor left Cox to meditate whether it would not be better next time to pay his bills than to allow his goods to be seized on attachment.

So far as the visit of the ship, commercially considered, is concerned, it is doubtful whether the speculation has paid. Her entire receipts, including the value of the 2,500 tons of coal received at Annapolis, amount to about $100 000; and her expenses for dockage, crew, Custom-house fees, repairs, coal, &c., will amount to full that. Her voyage out will be quite unprofitable, as only one hundred and ten passengers are taken, of which about twenty-five go to Halifax. Not a pound of freight was offered. The following are the names of the principal passengers:

Geo. Bliss and son, W. F. Halsey, G. M. Van Wagener, Jacob Hassen, M. D.; C. C. Towbridge and lady, Miss Towbridge, Mrs. N. Spratt, Thos. Benson, Philip P. Ammidon, Robert Wright, Jos. Thornton, John F. Jones, Alfred Giles, J. Mayne, Edwin Mayne, B. W. Pycock, J. J. Griffin, H. R. Treadwell, Augt. D. White, J. R. Minturn, John Stairs, William Smith, G. L. Bright, William Talcott, jr., F. G. Rogers, Captain Thompson, E. R. Van Ness, Mrs. E. Dater and child, Duncan McCall, L. Toro, A. M. Gibson, John Stuart, M. H. Tucker, W. G. Bonner, S. C. Owen, G. J. S. Thompson, J. J. Ennis, William Shamler, William Foster, E. Menlove, W. P. Haight, William H. Howland, William Freeborn, Miss R. Hannay, Miss E. Hannay, Miss Annie D. Kissam, Jos. M. Dentith, S. Hermann, Mrs. Cassell, Miss Cassell, J. Bateman, Wm. Pine, Robt. Ronaldson, J. D. G. Schunderton, Mrs. Schunderton, N. L. S. Schunderton, John Monteith, Mrs. J. O. Johnson, Henry Mitchell, William McKenzie, Capt. Morris, Messrs. Jones, Taylor, Kennedy, McKenzie, W. Taylor, Major-Gen. Huggslie, G. Mauer, J. McNary, Daniel Goodwin, Mrs. Welford, M. Benson, Mr. Chas. Adams, Rev. Dr. Floy, F. C. Elliott, G. Loomis, W. W. Fleming, A. McMaster, C. Edmonds, T. Whitney, G. W. Ferrill, Mrs. Ferrill, Mme. de Coque, J. Haigh, F. Haigh, J. Bell, T. Dixon, Chas. Green, W. Hopper, José de Almagro, A. T. Tallord, S. Benson, J. B. Henriques, S. R. Abury, Peter W. Deans, John W. With, C. Phillips.

Despite the evidently depreciating interest in the ship, crowds flocked to the piers along both sides of the North River, at Jersey City and Hoboken, and on the shores all the way down the Bay, to witness the farewell of our latest sensation. The Bay presented nearly as animated a scene as when she arrived, with the fleet of boats of all descriptions, whose upper decks and rigging were filled with curious spectators. It was a matter of no little curiosity to see the huge hulk gracefully turn. By the use of the propeller alone, she was backed slowly down the river from off Houston-street to opposite Canal-street, her stern approaching close to the piers. Then her massive side-wheels began to revolve, and soon she was under way, and gradually turning, as if on a pivot, by means of a sail set aft, the skillful use of the rudder, and the reversing of the wheels. The space occupied in width, to shift the bow from up stream to down stream, was not quite equal to twice the vessel's length. To those on the Canal-street pier the scene of the big ship turning was quite interesting. They had an opportunity of viewing her from all points, and an admirable chance of realizing how accurate are many of the drawings which seem so much out of proportion. The full side view, the oblique, and the fore and aft, all served to exhibit the wonderful symmetry of her form and upper works. About half an hour was occupied in getting the vessel round, and then gun after gun saluted her as she slowly steamed down the river. The *Edinburgh* was the first to tender the compliment, and from that time to the time the bar was reached, a constant succession of carronading and-flag dipping took place. The American colors were floating at her masthead, in compliment to the country first favored with her visit.

The *Great Eastern* was apparently on a very even keel, the white streak of her water-line appearing above the smooth surface of the river with pleasing regularity. She was drawing about twenty-six feet of water, and Mr. MURPHY, the efficient pilot who brought her in three times and took her out twice, so successfully, was confident of his ability to take her out easily over the bar at high water—7:24—and he succeeded in doing it.

The Syrian Massacres.

MEETING OF THE AID COMMITTEE—CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED, AND A TREASURER APPOINTED TO RECEIVE THEM.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held on Monday last, to adopt measures for extending relief to the sufferers from the late massacres in Syria, held a meeting at the Tract House yesterday afternoon. Although the Committee consists of twenty-five members, only seven were present.

PELETIAH PERIT occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. BAIRD.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., said that he thought the Committee ought to move in this matter according to some definite plan of action. In view of the wholesale massacres and horrors of the late war in Syria, he thought there should be a union of all Christians in any movement for the relief of the sufferers. Protestants had not suffered so much from the massacre as Catholics. He doubted the expediency of their meeting simply as Protestants. If the object was simply to relieve our own missionaries in that country, it was all very well; but if an effort was to be made in behalf of suffering Christianity, then he thought all Christians—Catholics as well as Protestants—should unite in the movement.

The Chair said that the idea was simply this: That here was a case of extreme suffering, which appealed to the sympathies of every nation, and of all classes, and whatever funds were collected would be distributed at the discretion of persons present at the scene of the suffering. He had no idea that the Catholics would coöperate with them; and if an attempt of that kind was made it would defeat the whole thing.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Esq., agreed with the chair, that if an effort was made to unite with the Catholics in any action upon this manner, nothing would be done. He did not consider a concert of action between Catholics and Protestants possible. It was certainly against the usages of Catholics, if not against their principles, to unite with Protestants in any public movement.

Mr. FISHER HOWE said that the call for the meeting at which this committee was appointed was general, and included all christians, and if there were any Catholics who chose to unite with them they should have attended the meeting. The object of appointing this committee was: First, to receive donations for the relief of the sufferers, and, second, to memorialize the Government upon the importance of having a naval force on the Syrian coast. The influence exerted by the presence of an American man-of-war in these ports was beyond calculation, as he knew from actual observation. If this committee would put forth an address to the public, and indicate through what direction contributions would reach the sufferers, he had no doubt that abundant funds would be forthcoming.

Dr. BAIRD thought that the preparation of such an address or appeal to the public was the main subject for the action of the committee at this meeting.

Mr. KETCHUM said he saw by the papers that 70,000 Christians were at the point of starvation. Now we could not relieve such a large body as this.

THE CHAIR—"We can do our part towards it."

Mr. KETCHUM—Yes, but *what* part? This is the point. Do we propose to aid our own missionaries, or all sufferers by the massacre indifferently? He wished the thing definitely understood, so that the public might know precisely for what and for whom they were contributing. In the case of the Greek war, in 1827, he was one of a committee of nine to receive and send on contributions, and that committee sat almost every night in the Mayor's office. They issued their circulars, and sent out agents with special instructions that not one penny was to be given to the support of the war, on one side or the other, but only for the relief of the suffering. In this case he thought we should limit ourselves to our own missionaries and countrymen, and that it was inexpedient for the Committee to attempt anything further.

Mr. GERARD HALLOCK said he thought they had better get all the aid they could, and send the funds out to be disbursed at the discretion of the missionaries and Consuls, and he had no doubt it would be prudently and worthily appropriated.

Mr. HOWE remarked that a little money would go a great way in that country, and that it would not require so large a sum to keep even 70,000 persons from starvation as might at first sight be supposed. Dr. BAIRD thought the funds should be distributed impartially, and it might have a good effect upon the efforts of our Missionaries in the future. Many of the Druses already put more confidence in our Missionaries than they did in their own priests; and if their sufferings were to be relieved at the hands of the former the ultimate effect would be favorable to the cause of Christianity.

After some further remarks from Mr. BOOTH and one or two other gentlemen of the Committee, Dr. BAIRD read a rough draft of an address to the public, which he said he had drawn up at the request of the Committee, setting forth the condition of the sufferers from the late massacre, and the necessity of immediate relief. The address was adopted, with the request that it should be condensed previous to publication.

Mr. KETCHUM then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That funds be collected for the relief of the destitute and starving, who have suffered in the late war in Syria, to be sent to the American Consuls and the American missionaries in that country, under the supervision of this Committee.

On motion, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH was appointed Secretary of the Committee, and instructed to remit the funds to the scene of distress as soon as they should reach the sum of £100.

After adopting the following resolution, submitted by Mr. KETCHUM, the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.:

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens be earnestly requested to send funds immediately to WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee, at No. 95 Front-street.

The appeal to the public will be ready for publication to-morrow.

MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A meeting of merchants and others was held in this city to day, to take measures for the relief of the Christians in Syria. A Committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BIDS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, REDEEMABLE IN 1876.

The following proposals were received yesterday by Comptroller HAWS for $250,000 "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876." Interest six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
Chas. B. Sing	$ 500	101 —	——
Isaac M. Daniels	5,000	100 —	——
Asa Otis	5,000	101 15	——
Geo. Turner	2,500	102 25	——
Lewis H. Willis	1 000	100 75	——
Lorenzo T. Bennett	3 000	101 —	——
H. White	9,600	101 26	——
L. Von Hoffman & Co	9,000	102 63	——
L. Von Hoffman & Co	9 000	102 76	——
Howard Insurance Co	5,000	101 95	——
Howard Insurance Co	5,000	102 05	——
Cammann & Co	5,000	102 25	——
Cammann & Co	7,000	102 50	——
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	101 —	——
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	101 55	——
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	10,000	101 85	——
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	12,000	102 05	——
Ward, Campbell & Co	50,000	102 06	——
Ward & Co	50,000	101 55	——
Ward & Co	31,000	103 02	31,000
Ward & Co	1,200	103 25	1,200
Maitland, Phelps & Co	20,000	101 07	——
Maitland, Phelps & Co	20 000	101 31	——
Maitland, Phelps & Co	20,000	101 78	——
Maitland, Phelps & Co	10,000	102 08	——
Maitland, Phelps & Co	10,000	102 43	——
Maitland, Phelps & Co	10,000	102 71	——
Maitland, Phelps & Co	10 000	103 08	10,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co	10,000	103 27	10 000
J. Gurdy	22,000	103 02	22,000
Jer. Lott	2 000	102 05	——
Bowery Savings Bank	50,000	102 88	——
Bowery Savings Bank	50 000	103 —	25,800
Bowery Savings Bank	50 000	103 10	50,000
Bowery Savings Bank	100,000	103 25	100,000
Total	$704,800	——	$250,000

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARD OF CONTRACTS.

The Street Commissioner has awarded the following contracts: For regulating, grading, &c., Tenth-avenue from Seventy-first street to Eighty-sixth-street, awarded to Bryan O'Conner and Roger Sullivan, the lowest out of seven bids, at $62,558 00. For regulating and grading of Forty-fourth street, from First to Third avenue, awarded to George White, the lowest out of five bids, at $15,059. Regulating and grading of Ninety-third street, from Second to Fifth avenue, awarded to Jno. S. Masterson, the lowest of seven bidders, at $9,835 92. Setting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Tenth streets, awarded to James Cunningham, the lowest out of 7 bidders, at $9,002 17. Regulating and grading Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenues, awarded to Bryan O'Conner and Roger Sullivan, the lowest out of 8 bids, at $1,730 55. Sheathing Pier No. 37, North River, awarded to Geo. T. Ladue, the lowest out of 6 bids, at $1,095. Sheathing Pier No. 46 East River, awarded to Wm. A. Wilson, the lowest out of 6 bids, at $1,193 00.

Among the above are comprised some of the most extensive and expensive contracts which have been awarded for a long time. The seven bids for the various works, embraced no less than 46 bids devolving upon Mr. PURDY, the Contract Clerk of the Department, an amount of labor and calculation which, though far from pleasant in mid-August, he has performed with an alacrity and correctness worthy of imitation elsewhere.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

THE TROUBLES NOT YET ENDED.

Yesterday being the day on which the practical effect of the decision rendered by Judge INGRAHAM in this case was to be tested, the Collector of Market rents proceeded to the performance of his duty, by an attempt to collect the rents of the stands which, by the decision, belonged to the City.

Messrs. TAYLOR and BRENNAN, however, had been forearmed, as well as forewarned, and, through their agent, Mr. EELLS, had notified all the tenants not to pay any moneys to the representative of the City. Mr. EELLS was backed by a formidable array of police force—a precaution entirely unnecessary, as there was not the slightest symptoms of disturbance.

One or two of the parties occupying stands paid to the Clerk of the Market, while of the remainder a very few refused to pay, and the large majority asked time to consider which horn of the dilemma to choose. The official report of the Clerk of the Market, which will be rendered to-day, will give a correct idea of the proportion of payers and non-payers.

The time for filing the notice of appeal does not expire until Wednesday of next week, and it is evident, from the course pursued by Messrs. TAYLOR and BRENNAN yesterday, that they do not intend to relinquish possession of the property in question until they are ousted by due process of law. They insist that the City can only be put in possession of the premises in the same way as they themselves obtained it—by trial of title.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT WORKS TO BE COMMENCED.

On Monday next the paving of Chambers-street from Chatham-street to the Hudson River will be commenced, the contract being for trap-block pavement. Early during the ensuing week, the paving of West-street from Battery-place to Gansevoort street will be commenced, as also the paving of the Ninth-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-second street—all works of importance, and demanded by the necessities of parties on the line of the streets. The matter of laying the pipes through the Fourth-avenue, from the receiving to the distributing reservoir, has not yet been decided, an official communication of much importance, and connected with this work, having been unavoidably delayed; and meanwhile some three hundred men are awaiting the *dictum* of one official, while the health and comfort of the City are endangered by the delay.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW AND WELL-EXECUTED COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—One of the best executed counterfeits that we have seen for a long time has just been put into circulation. It is a $5 on the Bull's Head Bank, of this City. The vignette is a drove of horses, &c., with a red figure 5 on either side. In the counterfeit the red figures extend on to the vignette, the one on the right touching the heels of a horse. In the genuine the red 5s barely touch the vignette. The paper of the counterfeit is heavier; and the engraving is darker than the genuine. As these are the only points of difference, it is difficult for the unskillful to decide which is the good, and which is the bad bill. Counterfeit $5 bills are also in circulation on the Lime Rock Bank, Smithfield, Rhode Island. The photographs are so well executed that one of them was yesterday taken at the Tradesmen's Bank. Information was telegraphed from Head-quarters to all the Police Stations, and store-keepers were notified. No arrests have been reported.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CATHARINE FERRY.—About 7 o'clock on Wednesday night an unknown man, who was sitting on the string-piece of the pier adjoining Catharine ferry-slip, was thrown off by the concussion of the boat against the fenders, and instantly crushed to death. His body was taken to the Police station, where Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon it. No evidence was obtained respecting the identity of deceased, who seemed to be a laboring man, apparently 35 years of age.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES—APPROVAL OF RICHMOND COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted accepting the appraisal of the State Commissioners, so far as the awards to private individuals were concerned. The claims of the Commissioners of Emigration were put in for $284,000, and only $122,000 were awarded, and all the other claims of any amount were cut down in a corresponding ratio.

FALSE INVOICES.—Mr. PEACOCK, who was represented as about to sail in the *Great Eastern*, was charged before the U. S. District Attorney, yesterday, with making false invoices of liquors in entering at the Custom-house. Mr. PEACOCK is supposed to have found some small hole in the great ship where he stowed himself away. No arrest was made.

THE CITY OFFAL BOAT DISTRIBUTING CARGO.—The City offal boat, while on its way to sea yesterday, distributed the carcasses of horses, calves and other animals, for a considerable distance along the route. More care should be taken not to overload the boat, for the presence of dead carcasses in our rivers is not agreeable.

PARADE OF THE WIDE AWAKES.—The Railsplitter's Battalion, to the number of over three hundred, with two bands of music, paraded last evening through the principal streets of the city. Their torches, transparencies and banners inscribed for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, made a handsome display.

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE COIN.—JOHN MOORE was examined yesterday by Commissioner STILWELL upon a charge of making and selling base coin. He was induced to sell $5 worth of the trash to a person who was set to ensnare him. The hearing of his case will be continued to-day.

THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.—The Commissioners for building a new bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of Third Avenue, held an adjourned meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday, for the purpose of opening the bids for the work. They were in session an hour and a half, but whether they opened the bids or not was not made known.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday. Beyond the reception of the usual Sanitary reports, and the acceptance of the resignation of JAMES CLOSE, a patrolman, of the Seventh Precinct, no business was done.

Rencontre between a Pugilist and a Policeman—The Fighter Shoots Himself.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, Officer MERRITT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was summoned to remove a drunken man who had stretched himself on the sidewalk, near the doorway of the porter-house No. 282½ Bowery, kept by JAMES MASSEY, the champion of the "feather weights." When the officer reached the place he found a crowd had collected, and MASSEY, who was himself very much intoxicated, standing in the doorway, brandishing a club in one hand and a revolver in the other. He demanded in an insulting way that the drunken man should be removed, and also insisted that two boxes which stood in front of a shoemaker's shop adjoining his premises should be taken away. Anticipating trouble, the policeman called to his assistance Officer PATTERSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and they were about to remove the man when MASSEY called them opprobrious names, and defied them to arrest him. He also fired his pistol several times in the air by way of intimidating the officers. PATTERSON then told him that he would take him into custody for disorderly behavior, whereupon he pointed his revolver at the officer's breast, and snapped it twice. PATTERSON immediately rushed upon him, and attempted to wrest the pistol from his grasp, but before he could do so the weapon was discharged, and the ball passed into the pugilist's groin, inflicting a serious wound. Although badly injured, MASSEY would not acknowledge himself conquered, and the officer had to use his club upon his sconce. The blow brought him to the ground, and he was conveyed in an insensible condition to the Station-house. The noise incident to the fracas had caused a large crowd to collect, and the prisoner was followed to the police station, and there was much excitement in the Ward.

Dr. PUTNAM was summoned to examine MASSEY's wounds, and succeeded in cutting out the ball, which had been deeply imbedded in the fleshy part of the thigh. During the operation the patient was boisterous, and raved like a madman. A charge was subsequently preferred against him by Officer PATTERSON, of assault with intent to kill, and he was detained at the Station-house, pending an investigation of the occurrence to-day by a magistrate.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE WIFE-MURDER IN WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET.

The circumstances attending the decease of MARY HALLIGAN, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, who was fatally injured on the evening of the 5th inst. by her husband, MARTIN HALLIGAN, were yesterday investigated by Coroner SCHIRMER. RICHARD MARTIN, a patrolman of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified that on the evening the violence was committed, he was informed by a woman, whose name he did not ascertain, that deceased was lying upon the floor at her residence, No. 317 West Forty-third street, apparently dying. He went to the place indicated and found the woman's statement was true, deceased being covered with blood, perfectly insensible, and having scarcely a piece of clothing upon her. Witness questioned the other occupants of the house with reference to the matter, but was unable to learn anything, each of the parties declaring that no disturbance had been heard. He at once had the suffering woman removed to the Hospital, and later in the evening, Sergeant MURPHY, also of the Twenty second Ward Police, met her husband at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty third-street. The officer immediately arrested him and charged him with having beaten his wife. The prisoner replied that "he could not deny it," adding that he did so because she was almost always drunk, and he could have no peace with her. He was thereupon locked up to await the result of his violence. It was ascertained, after the admission of deceased to the Hospital, that two severe wounds had been inflicted upon her head, apparently with a sharp instrument, and she became delirious from their effects, in which condition she remained until Tuesday night last, when she died. A verdict was rendered that deceased had died of meningitis, the result of wounds inflicted by her husband, Martin Halligan. The accused was then examined by the Coroner, in the prescribed manner. He stated that he was 35 years of age, and a carpenter by trade. With reference to the charge, he said: "I never raised a deadly weapon to her in my life—I never had a weapon of any kind in my hand." He was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 279 West-Eighteenth-street, upon the body of Mrs. CATHARINE SMITH, a lady 74 years of age, whose death had resulted from concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from a third-story window of the premises in question. The occurrence was not witnessed by any person, but the deceased having been found insensible upon the pavement of the yard, at an early hour in the morning, gave ground for the belief that she had gone to the window during the night, and losing her balance, had fallen out. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the supposition.

A BOY DROWNED.

THOMAS ELLIOTT, a native of this City, 16 years of age, residing at No. 456 Washington-street, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon by falling out of a boat at the foot of Watts-street. His body was recovered yesterday, and an inquest held upon it by Coroner JACKMAN, resulted in a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Police Reports.

PURCHASING EXPERIENCE DEARLY.

John Dougherty, a very recent importation from Ireland, was accosted a few days since at the emigrant landing dépôt, Castle Garden, by a man who asked if he desired employment. That was just what Dougherty, who is both young and strong, most wanted to get, and he told his interrogator he would be most happy to go to work immediately. He followed the man to a place near by, where he was left alone for a few minutes, and when the stranger returned he requested Dougherty to change a $100 bill. This he was unable to do, as $9 was all the money that he possessed, but he reluctantly consented to loan that sum, upon receiving the $100 bill as security until its return, which was to take place in an hour or so. After obtaining the $9 Dougherty's acquaintance left and was not seen by him again until yesterday. In the interval the verdant youth, having learned that he had been swindled, the $100 bill being a note of the City Trust and Banking Company, which was valueless, caused the arrest of the man, who proved to be one George Shaughnessy, and having been taken before Justice KELLY, the prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $300, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

STEALING AND SELLING A BOAT.

Julius Toones, a boatman, residing at No. 38 Monroe-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Van Arsdale, of the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of having stolen a small sail-boat, belonging to Mr. John Wild, of No. 304 Rivington-street. The accused, it appeared took care of the craft, and one day last week, having occasion to use some money, he offered to sell her, and found a cash purchaser. Afterwards, when Mr. Wild desired to take a sail himself, he was surprised to learn that the boat had already been sold, and he was forced to content himself with a row—with her custodian. Toones, in extenuation of his conduct, stated that Mr. Wild scarcely ever used the boat, and he thought that he had done about right in selling her, particularly as he intended to hand him the price of her—at his convenience. Justice STEERS, notwithstanding the explanation, held him to answer the charge of larceny.

DEMONSTRATIVE GRATITUDE.

Sarah Fogarty, an Irishwoman, went to the store of Henry Stilling, No. 247 West Twenty-fifth-street, on Wednesday evening, to purchase a candle. Two cents was the price demanded, and Sarah only had the half of that sum. To oblige his customer, however, the grocer consented to sacrifice 100 per cent. on the sale, and in gratitude for his kindness she threw her arms about his neck and embraced him. Soon after the woman had left the store, the kind-hearted Stilling discovered that his wallet, containing $75, had been abstracted from his pocket. He at once prosecuted a search for his unprofitable customer, and was fortunate enough to find her, with a portion of his funds in her possession. She was arrested, and having confessed her delinquency, Alderman BRADY held her to answer a charge of grand larceny.

THE LATE ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AT THE UNION RACE-COURSE.

Officer Leon, of the Eleventh Ward, late on Wednesday night, arrested Bryan Reilly, an Irish youth, 19 years of age, who is said to have participated in the terrible assault and robbery of Mr. John Holland, residing at Jamaica, L. I., on the 2d inst., at the Union Race-Course. After the occurrence the assailants fled, and the Police of this City, as well as the authorities of Queens County, had failed until Reilly was arrested to trace them. It is now considered certain that his accomplices in the transaction will be secured within a day or two. Mr. Holland has remained insensible ever since the assault, and no hopes are entertained that he will survive his injuries. Reilly has been sent to Queens County, to await the action of the authorities.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.

At a late hour on Wednesday night officers Cole and Baker, of the Fifth Precinct, surprised four boys in the dwelling-house of Leopold Wolf, No. 39 Lispenard-street, which had been broken into by the removal of a panel from the basement door, and succeeded in taking them all into custody. An examination of the premises showed that a portion of the lead water-pipes and most of the door-knobs had been wrenched off and packed up preparatory to removal. The prisoners, whose ages are between 12 and 15 years, gave the names of Michael Donnell, Robert Fox, Jeremiah Murphy and Matthew Brennan, and yesterday Justice KELLY committed them for trial.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Mr. James Murphy, residing at No. 35 Orchard-street, while attending a political meeting in the Bowery on Wednesday night, had his gold watch, valued at $100, snatched from his pocket. Suspecting Joseph Abrams, a young Philadelphian, who stood near him at the time, to have committed the theft, he caused his arrest, and yesterday Justice STEERS held the accused in the sum of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge which was preferred against him. The watch was not recovered.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

The store of ADAM PARTRIDGE, No. 303 West-street, was broken into on Wednesday night, and the thieves carried off $25 worth of cigars. The stolen property was yesterday found in possession of one Dennis Fitzgerald, who, failing to give a satisfactory account of the way in which he procured them, was locked up by Alderman BRADY to answer for the burglary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SANITARY POLICE.—Sergeant BOYCE, in command of the Sanitary Police, yesterday, laid before the Commissioners his first report, for the quarter ending 1st instant, from which it appears that 3,970 complaints were made, against persons for maintaining nuisances, of which number 2,998 were promptly abated. In all the cases legal proceedings have been commenced. The complaints are classified as follows: Cow-stables and yards, 131; hog-pens and goats, 112; slaughter-houses, 6; hide and fat establishments, 7; bone-boiling, 8; factory nuisances, 8; tenement houses, 311; yards of tenement houses, 426; cellars and basements, 161; privies and cesspools, 1,802; garbage and ash deposits, 8; manure, 9; stagnant water in vacant places, 10; cisterns, 45; vacant lots, 9; unsafe buildings, 33; unsafe privies, 5; market nuisances, 6; diseased meat seized, 1; distillery-yards nuisances, 1; dangerous chimney, 1; fish-smoking establishments, 1. The Sanitary Police also report the whole number of vessels arrived during the quarter, to be 666 of which 210 arrived in May, 235 in June and 221 in July. The cargoes are classified as follows: Sugar and molasses, 391; naval stores, 123; coal, 16; iron, 5; guano, 3; dyewood, 33; wood and lumber, 29; cotton, 8; hides and wool, 36; coffee, 6; merchandise, 6; copper ore, sulphur, 2 each; pot and pearl ashes, salt, tobacco, linseed and flour 1 each.

THE TAX BUDGET.—The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held another meeting last evening, and, as has been the case heretofore, no progress was made. Half an hour or more was spent in an effort to increase the appropriation for lighting streets, so that the lights can be kept burning longer than at present, but every motion to increase was voted down. Another attempt was made to increase the appropriation for Fire Department purposes, but it met with a signal failure. When the school appropriation was taken up for consideration, and pending the discussion of a motion to increase the amount, the Board was left without a quorum, and a motion to adjourn to the first Thursday in September was carried.

MORE SCANDAL.—It is reported that a man fifty odd years of age, who for some time past has kept a boarding-house on Willow-street, sold his furniture a few days ago, and eloped with an adopted daughter, eighteen years old. The abandoned wife followed her truant lord to Philadelphia, and brought him back with her.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The South Brooklyn Republican Club held a public meeting last evening in their Wigwam in Court-street, when an address was delivered by JOSEPH HOXIE. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. The Ninth Ward Club also held a public meeting last evening, and were addressed by A. J. SPOONER, Esq.

ZOUAVE WIDE-AWAKES.—A company of Zouave Wide-Awakes, composed of young men under 21 years of age, was organized last evening by the election of the following officers: Colonel—S. ANABLE STAATS; Captain—J. P. M. THORNTON; Lieutenants—ERSKINE RICH, WM. HATFIELD.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN.—A young man, well dressed and of pleasing address, has been quite successful recently in raising the wind at different places, by taking board to enable him to rob the house. He was last heard of at No. 13 Fillmore-place, E. D., where he obtained property valued at about $50.

ARREST OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.—PETER CUNNINGHAM and NICHOLAS RODGERS, who recently escaped from the County Penitentiary, were recaptured yesterday and taken back to their old quarters to serve out their sentence.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—WILLIAM TAYLOR was arrested, yesterday, by Officer CROFT, of the Second Precinct, on suspicion of having robbed the house of HENRY DYKE, No. 109 Sands-street, on Sunday night last. The accused was committed for examination.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.—The Republican Assembly Conventions, to select delegates for the State Convention, will meet to-morrow afternoon.

Base Ball.

JEFFERSON VS. CHAMPION.

These two New-York clubs met on Thursday last, at Hoboken, to settle the question of superiority, and after a very closely-played game of nine innings, the Champions were declared victors. There was not much difference in the play of the two clubs in the field, but the Champions batted more safely, and thus won the game. The pitching on both sides was quite irregular, but particularly in the case of Rowland, of the Jeffersons, thus making the game a very slow one. The proportion of ladies in attendance was quite large. On the Champion side, Goldie and Kelly on the base were safe and active, W. Kelly excellent as catcher, Glover and Rowe very efficient in the field, both making most admirable catchers, while Decker, at the third base, made a very difficult bound catch on a foul ball. Dunphy played steadily at centre field, as did Graham at short. For the Jeffersons, Greer at left field made some some very good catches, and played well otherwise. Reed at third base was very active, making some very difficult catches, Tyson rivaling him at the second base. Totten at centre field, and Raymond at right field, were very fair, as were also Calvert and Connor as short and catcher. The following is the score:

JEFFERSON.	Outs.	Runs.	CHAMPION	Outs.	Runs.
Greer, l. f.	4	1	Goldie, 1st b.	3	2
Davis, 1st b.	3	2	Glover, l. f.	4	1
Connor, c.	4	1	W. Kelly, c.	2	3
Reed, 3d b.	3	2	Slattery, p.	3	2
Tyson, 2d b.	3	1	H. Kelly, 2d b.	1	3
Calvert, s.	2	3	Rowe, r. f.	4	1
Raymond r. f.	3	0	Dunphy, c. f.	4	0
Totten, c. f.	3	1	Graham, s.	3	1
Rowland, p.	2	1	Decker, 3d b.	3	1
Total		12	Total		14

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Jefferson	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	1	1—12
Champion	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2—14

UMPIRE—Mr. BURTIS, of the Gotham Club.

SCORERS—Jefferson, Mr. GEO. TYSON; Champion, Mr. ORVILLE P. JOHNSON.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS visiting New-York can invest a small sum in no better way than by procuring a PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, which will not only be of use at the present time, but will serve as a chart by which to govern their future lives. Hundreds of certificates might be shown from those whose progress toward success dates from the day they commenced to act upon the advice of the Practical Phrenologists.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The excellent band of Ethiopian Minstrels, known as Budworth's, late Wood's, who have been performing at this house the last few weeks to such delighted audiences, close their engagement with this week, and the patrons of the place will not have another opportunity to hear them, other brilliant attractions taking their place. They perform this afternoon and evening, and all the living wonders and entire Museum are to be seee at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. ANDREW REID, No. 807 Broadway, employed for three years four City physicians, at an expense of $300, for Ringworm on his children's heads, without benefit; yet $10 worth of Holloway's Pills and Ointment effected a complete cure.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, at $5 25 for extra State, and $6 75 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT in good demand, chiefly for milling; sales 30,000 bush. Chicago Spring, No. 2, to arrive, at $1. There is very little new of any description on the spot. CORN in good demand; sales 18,000 bush. Toledo, at 53c. Other grains quiet. *Canal Freights*—Firm, at 30c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat, 8½c. on Corn, to New York. *Lake Imports*—16,500 bush. Wheat, 30,200 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—125 bbls. Flour, 24,100 bush. Wheat, 30,800 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT opened with good demand, but closed less active and less firm; sales 56,000 bushels, at $1 09@$1 10 for red Ohio; $1 10½ for white Ohio. CORN steady; sales 25,000 bushels at 50c.@51c. OATS nominal, at 29c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 47c. on Flour; 13½c. on Wheat; 12½c. on Corn. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and advanced ½c.; sales 76,000 bushels, at 81½c.@82c., for No. 2 Spring. CORN dull and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 45,000 bushels at 40c.@42c., in store. OATS steady, at 19c. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2,900 bbls. Flour, 192,000 bushels Wheat, 19,500 bushels Corn. *Freights*—½c.@1c. higher. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

COTTON firm. SUGAR firm, at 8½c.@9c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES dull at 26c.@28c. FLOUR quiet, at $5 45@$5 50 for Superfine. PORK firm at $22. TOBACCO firm; Lugs 3c. LARD in kegs 14c. Freight and Exchange unaltered.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR quiet, Ohio and Howard-street $5 50. WHEAT quiet; red at $1 20@$1 32; white, $1 30@$1 60. CORN firm; yellow, 70c.@75c.; white, 80c.@83c. PROVISIONS active and buoyant; Bacon, 10½c.@12¾c.; other articles unchanged. WHISKY firm at 22c.@22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR dull; new Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT firm; sales 1,600 bush. red at $1 30@$1 33; Kentucky White $1 55. CORN declining at 75c.@73c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork, $19 75; Beef $13@$14 50. WHISKY steady, at 21½c.@22c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY in good demand, at 17½c. MESS PORK, $19 50. BACON quiet, and nothing doing. Money in good demand, at 10@12 ₩ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York steady, at ½ ₩ cent. premium.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Arago* will close to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets .. 6.57 | Moon sets.... 7 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 11 | Gov. Island. 9 00 | Hell Gate ... 10 22

Passengers Arrived.

In ship John Fyfe, from Glasgow—John W. Wright, lady and 4 children, of Scotland.

In schooner Maria, from Cuidad—Henry A. Parrol, P. B. Puga.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Great Eastern Hall, Milford Haven, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Australasian, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Georgiana, Salter, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Modern Times, Williams, Bristol, E. S. Innis; Christiana, Monk, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Jubilaum, Kinney, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Bloomer, Fowler, St. Johns, Gomez, Wallace & Co; Prentiss Hobbs, Ellis, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Nyassa, (Br.,) Campbell, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Express, Dickens, Wareham, master; Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Volunteer, Brown, Newburyport, Miller & Houghton; Ida, Howes, Philadelphia, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jno. Walker, Farren, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emma, Johnson, Londonderry, H. J. & C. A. Dewolff; M. Dill, Dill, Truro, J. S. Whitney; B. Watson, Tilton, Havana, J. B. Gager.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c. with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirpatrick.

Ship Forrest City, Axworthy, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton to Ralph Post.

Ship John Fyfe, Pember, Glasgow, July 17, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Roanoke, Thompson, Rio Janeiro July 8, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, Five Islands, N. S., 14 ds., with barytes to T. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mary Farrow, Coombs, Elizabethport., with coal for Boston.

Brig Beaver, Topley, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Catherine Rogers, Tibbetts, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Brig Proteus, Collins, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Havana, (of Boothbay,) Curtis, Palermo June 16. Passed Gibraltar July 1. With fruit &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co. July 14, lat. 40 18, lon. 24 50, passed a vessel bottom up. Has had calms and light winds the entire passage.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden.) Hooper, Genoa July 9—passed Gibraltar 24th—with marble, rags, &c., to Metcalfe & Duncan.

Brig West Studley, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. Colden Murray.

Brig Webster Kelly, (of Bucksport,) Heagon, Humacos, P. R., July 27, with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. The schr. Crystal Palace, for New-York, sailed in co.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Edgerton, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton to Richards & Co.

Brig Aladdin, (of Wiscasset,) Shortwell, Lingau, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Maria, (Br.,) Olivares, Cuidad, Bolivar, 17 ds., with hides to E. Boch.

Schr. A. H. Manchester, (of Providence.) Nickerson, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, wool, &c., to Norcross & Prince.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Bowman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Core, Mahaffy, Haddam, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Dodge, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rod, Connery, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 ds., with fish, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Chase, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Lebanon, Winthrop, Calais 9 ds., with laths to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Sarah Fisher, Baker, Hartford, in ballast for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. A. Heath Williams, New-Haven, bound to Philadelphia, in ballast.

Schr. Empire State, Atwood, Chatham 2 ds, in ballast to master.

Schr. Malabar, Durham, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland, 2 ds.

Schr. Rodman M. Price Allen, Providence 3 ds.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Smith, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Swan, Ling, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Beverly 2 ds.

Schr. Corrinna M., Jones, Beverly 2 ds.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Smith, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. C. A. Watson, Lewis, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Jane, Hassell, Mystic 3 ds. in ballast to master.

Sloop Fashion, Briggs, Brookhaven 2 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—2 ships and 1 full-rigged brig.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W. to S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Great Eastern, (Br.,) for Halifax and Milford Haven; Australasian, for Liverpool; Montgomery, for Savannah.

Ships Great Western, for Liverpool; Maid of Orleans, for New Orleans; Golden Eagle, for do.; Ashburton, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arr., ship Rochester, Patten, Trapani; bark Lucy Elizabeth, Hepner, Havana. Off Highland Light, Cape Cod, steamer Chesapeake, from New-York for Portland; also, ship Callender, from Bangor, Wales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Arr., brig Romance, from Navassa. She sld. from Kingston 21st July. Left brig Mary Means, for New York in 8 ds.; spoke, 3d inst., off Inaqua, schr. John A. Williams, from Inaqua for Baltimore, with cargo; brig Annette, condemned.

HAMPTON ROADS, Aug. 15.—A large number of vessels have put in here owing to very stormy weather.

Foreign Ports.

At Cumberland Harbor Cuba, Aug 2, brigs Wappoo, for New York in 6 ds.; W. A. Brown do. do.

At Cuidad, July 31, bark Mercy Ellen, ldg. for New-York; brig Wm. Wilson, do. do.; schr. Enchantress, do. do.

At Humacoa P. R., July 27 brig A. B. Patterson, for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. Priscilla, do. do.

At Rio Janeiro, July 8, bark Florista, Welsh, from City Point, arr. day previous.

Spoken, &c.

Eastern Star—brig, hence for Marseilles, July 24, lat. 41 64, lon. 33 37.

Marie—Brem. brig, bd. E., July 18, lat. 6 S., lon. 34 30 W.

Stampede—bark, strg. E., off the Rock, July 24.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED—From the yard of Henry Finch, at Bull's Ferry, N. J., 11th inst., a fine clipper schooner, of 325 tons, called the Stephen Duncan, owned by the builder and others, with Capt. William S. Tyler, and intended for the Southern trade.

Supplement for Aug. 15, of American Lloyd's registry of shipping, is published, containing a large list of newly-surveyed vessels. E. & G. W. Blunt, publishers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 20.—The Am. bark Gleaner, Chandler, from New-Orleans with a cargo of cotton, bd. to St. Blas Mexico, was completely destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. in lat. 16 58, lon. 37 10. The Captain and crew arrived here in the Brazilian steamer Ceres on the 12th inst., from Caravilla, which port his men succeeded in reaching. The Captain states that at 6 P. M. of the 4th inst. he first discovered smoke proceeding from the fore hatch, when every endeavor was made to pour water down the hold, but of no avail; the ship was battered down to keep the air out, but the flames soon burst through the deck and caught the mainmast and rigging, and about 2 o'clock in the morning he abandoned her. When last seen she was burnt to the water's edge. Three boats and 3 sails were all that were saved. Capt. C. proceeds to New-York in the first ship. The G. was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1859, 491 tons, rated A 1½, and owned by E. Buckman and others, of Yarmouth.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its stages and departments, with the care of green-house and hot-house, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds, included; first class reference as to habits and abilities; can refer to the principal florist in the City. For further particulars, address R. D., in care of Mr. McIlvain, florist and seedsman, No. 8 John-st., New-York.